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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,018 New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
L SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th June
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
*L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
M ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th ,,
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
—SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th ,,
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	16th ,,
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail.
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.
BORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	3500	550	10th June.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	800	25th ,,
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House. 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, May 27, 1887.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. Kirby Hall will sail on or about 17th June.

THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars, please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, May 28 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

CLAN FORBES, 2,450 tons, Capt. J. Whyte, 23rd June 1887.

THIS Steamer has good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

7th June 1887

TURKISH TOWELS.

	Rs.	a.	
Small, hand size	0	12	each.
Medium ,,	1	0	,,
Large ,,	1	4	,,
Bath size	3	0	,,
Bath Blanket Rs. 6-0 and	9	0	,,

HONEYCOMB TOWELS, As. 8, As. 12, and Re. 1 each.
GLASS CLOTHS, all pure linen, Rs. 6 and 8 per doz.
D'OYLEYS, round linen Damask, Rs. 4-8 & 5-8 per doz.
WHITE TOILET COVERS, in all sizes, from 45 to 63 inches long.
Re. 1-8, 1-12, 2-0, and 2-8, each.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, June 10th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 13th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 9, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	On or	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BANCOORA	2880	on or about	2nd July, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
April 25, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

	Rs.	as.
COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, each	10	8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5	0
Symon's Rain Gauge all Copper, diameter of Funnel 5 in. with ½ in. graduated measure	15	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CHEMIST & PHARMACIST TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Rs.	3-4,	3-12,	4-12,	5-4,	9-8	each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS AND SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have just received another consignment of

MORRIS'S PATENT AIMING & SIGHTING APPARATUS.

Suited for the Regulation Martini-Henry Rifle, or 12 bore Shot Guns. For teaching shooting to recruits and beginners, or for practice by Marksmen and Efficients, they are most valuable. The great benefit derived from a regular and systematical practice with a "Morris Tube" is now universally acknowledged, and the original cost is soon repaid by the amount of Prizes won. For converting the ordinary shot gun into a cheap and accurate small bore Rifle they are strongly recommended.

Full instructions for fitting and using the Tubes are sent with each Tube.

Price for Martini-Henry Tube, with Cleaning Rod and Brush complete, Rs. 25 each.

Ditto for 12 bore Gun Tube complete, Rs. 31 each.

Paper Targets for 5, 10, 15, and 25 yards, Rs. 1-4 to 2-4 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAIN.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR;
And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 Do. ,, 5-0. 7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

KEMP'S RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure,
Full directions for use.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam-Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port-Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 6-8

SOUND CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 12	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	10 12	6 0
		This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."		
10 12	6 0	BORDEAUX	10 12	6 0
		A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
13 8	7 8	PETIT MEDOC	13 8	7 8
		Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
17 0	10 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	17 0	10 0
		Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.		
22 0	12 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	22 0	12 0
		Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
27 0	15 0	CHATEAU LAROSE	27 0	15 0
		Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
34 0	18 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX	34 0	18 0
		Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD

We would draw attention to the following:—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs.	190
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	,, ,,	190
PETIT MEDOC	,, ,,	220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	,, ,,	280

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness, allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach. It furnishes to the Blood and System generally, in an agreeable form, those natural Saline elements which are of vital importance, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition.

Per Bottle, Re. 1; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

'SUPERIOR'— WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SEASON '87

RELIABLE SEAMS AND PROOFING—

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of patent Vulcanized Single and Double Texture Cashmere, Tweed, and other Reliable Garments including

HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATING CAPE COAT
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 48.

LADIES' WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, Stylish, Light and Durable......... Thoroughly covering the Dress, Pretty Neutral Tints in the new Electric Cloth. } from Rs. 24 0

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., {OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROAD,} BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS 4 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cardiz.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King Whitehall, St.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

			Rs.
Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings ,,	160
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings ,,	120
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings ,,	130
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings ,,	80
Diamond do. do.	Gipsy	Rings ,,	90

Diamond and Ruby Rings.
Diamond and Sapphire Rings.
Diamond and Emerald Rings.
Diamond and Turquoise Rings.
Diamond and Opal Rings.
Diamond and Pearl Rings.

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTANT TO TEA DRINKERS.

COL. HAWES TEA AGENCY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
AGAIN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS.

SELLING OFF REMAINING STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE OFFER our nice KANGRA VALLEY TEAS possessing delicious flavour at the following REDUCED RATES to make room for NEW SEASON TEAS.

Orange Pekoe Extra Fine, Rs. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Combination, Rs. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Rs. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, at Rs. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, as. 14; Fragrant Congou, as. 12; Superfine Bohea, as. 10; Broken Tea and Dust, as 9.

TO PURCHASERS OF 15 LBS. 7½ PER CENT DISCOUNT.

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the Pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIA, sewn throughout, and the SEAMS WATERPROFED so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

		Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes	...each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes	...each	16	8
Cap to match the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings	...per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c:	...each	30	0
Cap to match ...Rs. 6 0 | Leggings	...per pair	10	8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article	...each	28	0
Inverness Capes, as above	...each	35	0
Leggings to match	...	10	8
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta "Regimental Capes," the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes"	...each	45	0
Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years	...40 to	45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Batternburg," etc., latest shapes and materials	each 25 to	35	0
Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing	...pair	6	8
Waterproof, Tan Canvass Hold-alls, for Travellers	...from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48	...	15	8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths	..per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	...	18	8
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable	...each	18	8
Vulcanized Hand Basins	...each 7 8 to	8	8

THORPE & Co.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE MORNING BATH.

KEMP & CO.'S MAGNUM BONUM HONEY SOAP is one of the greatest luxuries obtainable in the East, both for the above and for general toilet purposes, is free from all impurities,

REFRESHING, INVIGORATING, DELIGHTFUL TO USE,

and never fails to impart a healthy tone to the system, the purest, best, and cheapest article yet imported into India.

3 Large Tablets ...Re. 1 0 | Per Box of doz. ......Rs. 3 8

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF COATS,

GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, new approved W. O. Pattern.

	48"	50"	52"	54"	56"	58"
Rs.	36	38	40	42	44	46

Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.

	48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs.	28	30	32	34	36

Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.

Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.

	48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs.	10	11	12	13	14

Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13-0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.

Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MACIVER LINE s.s. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW via Kurrachi with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
"Maciver" Line.

Bombay, 8th June 1887.

S. S. VORWÆRTS.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT by this vessel having arrived from Trieste, CONSIGNEES are informed that on production of their DEPOSIT RECEIPTS at the Office of Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead they will receive the account of balances due to them, as per Statement, which will be paid to them by the undersigned.

J. JANNI,
Agent, Aust. Hung. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1887.

NOTICE.

MARCKS AND CO., Limited.

A DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per share, as declared by the shareholders at their meeting of the 31st ult., will be paid to the registered shareholders of that date on production of certificates of shares on and after the 16th inst.

C. MARCKS,
Managing Director

9th June 1887.

BEHOLD IN THESE WHAT LEISURE HOURS DEMAND,

AMUSEMENT AND TRUE KNOWLEDGE HAND IN HAND.

MACMILLAN'S COLONIAL LIBRARY.

Each Rs. 1-8. Post Free Rs. 1-10.

About Money and other Papers, by the Author of John Halifax.
Aunt Rachel, by D. Christie Murray.
Beleaguered City, by Mrs. Oliphant.
Camping among Cannibals, by Alfred St. Johnston.
Chantry House, by Charlotte M. Yonge.
Choice of Books and other Literary Pieces, by F. Harrison.
Conduct of Life, by Ralph Waloo Emerson.
Country Gentleman and his Family, by Mrs. Oliphant.
Critical Miscellanies, by John Morley.
Doctor Claudius: A True Story, by F. Marion Crawford.
Dove in the Eagle's Nest, by Charlotte M. Yonge.
Effie Ogilvie: The Story of a Young Life, by Mrs. Oliphant.
Essays in Criticism, by Mathew Arnold.
Family Affair, by Hugh Conway.
Garden of Memories: Mrs. Austin Lizzie's Bargain, by Margaret Veley.
House Divided against Itself, by Mrs. Oliphant.
Human Intercourse, by Philip Gilbert Hamerton.
Hurrish: A Study, by The Hon. Emily Lawless.
Jill, by E. A. Dillwyn.
King Arthur: Not a Love Story, by the Author of John Halifax.
Literary History of England in 3 Vols., by Mrs. Oliphant.
Living or Dead: A Novel, by Hugh Conway.
Margaret Jermine, by Fayr Madoc.
Mayor of Casterbridge, by Thomas Hardy.
Millionaire of Rough-and-Ready and Devils Ford, by Bret-Harte.
Miss Tommy: A Mediæval Romance, by the Author of John Halifax.
Modern Telemachees, by Charlotte M. Yonge.
Mr. Isaacs: A Tale of Modern India, by F. Marion Crawford.
Mrs. Lorimer: A Sketch in Black and White, by Lucas Malet.
My Friend Jim, by W. E. Norris.
Neœra: A Tale of Ancient Rome, by John W. Graham.
Northern Lily: Five Years of an Uneventful Life, by Joanna Harrison.
Oldbury, by Annie Keary.
Princess of Thule, by William Block.
Roman Singer, by F. Marion Crawford.
Sabina Zembra, by William Black.
Saracimsca, by F. Marion Crawford.
Seekers after God, by Frederic W. Farrar.
Sir Parcival, by J. Henry Shorthouse.
Souvenirs of some Continents, by Archibald Forbes.
Station Life in New Zealand, by Lady Barked.
Strange Adventures of a Phæton, by William Black.
Tale of a Lonely Parish, by F. Marion Crawford.
Tales of Old Japan, by A. B. Mitford.
Tales of Three Cities, by Henry James.
Tom Brown's Schooldays, by an old boy.
Woodlanders, by Thomas Hardy.
Years' Housekeeping in South Africa, by Lady Barked.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
26, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

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THOMPSON'S PRIME.
THOMPSON'S No. 1.
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CIGARS.

HAVANNAHS No. 1.
HAVANNAHS No. 2.
COQUETAS.
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ROYALS.

CIGARETTES.

EGYPTIAN, VAFIADIS.
STAMBOUL.
EMPRESS, with mouth-pieces.
CONFIANCE, ditto.
SUCCESS, ditto.

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GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE.
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE.
GOLDEN SHAG.
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW
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NOTE.—For PURITY of TOBACCO and General EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY, the above selected brands are NOT TO BE SURPASSED anywhere.

Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG.
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E.C.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

OUR New Leather Albums and Smoker's Tables are well worth seeing; also Ladies' Parasols, Fans, Plush Bags, Workboxes and Writing Desks. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COL. HAWES TEAS.—Selling off at Reduced Rates to make room for New Season Teas. Price List on the front page, double column.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., 22, Church-gate-street.

TO BE LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW, near Grant Road Station, with separate accommodation for Two Families. No reasonable offer for the whole, or part of the Bungalow, will be refused. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

SCARF PINS.—Lotus, Acorn, Shamrock and Thistle Scarf Pins in 18 carat gold just received.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of Wright and Butler's Reading Lamps and Cooking Stoves. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18 Forbes Street.

A FRESH Consignment of Brown Windsor Soap in 7lbs. boxes of 48 tablets, at 2-8-0 per box. COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a situation as NURSE to Children. References exchanged. Address "M.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara Press*, or at the Booksellers.

WANTED,—THREE RUBIES from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 each, must be Burmese and perfectly Flawless.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE.—A Patent, Portable, Annular FURNACE, by Fletcher, with One Dozen Crucibles. Apply WALSH, LOVETT and Co., 18, Esplanade Road.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, *via* Naini Tal.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in boxes Vegetable at Rs. 4, 8, and 16 each; Flower at Rs. 4, 6 and 8 each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road Bombay.

LADIES' JERSEY JACKETS, In Navy, Black and Burgundy; richly braided Rs. 9, 12, 14 to 26 each.—Just opened. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters, Bombay and Poona.

GORGONZOLA, Parmesan, at Rs. 1-4 per lb.; Gruyere at 12 as per lb.; Pickled Herrings, 12 as. per tin, Mortadella, at 6 as, 10 as. and Rs. 1-4 per tin. Dry Mushrooms, Rs. 2 per lb.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloeshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOLTON AND COMPANY, PROVISION MERCHANTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

PICNIC TONGUES.
OX TONGUES IN JELLY.
SHEEP TONGUES.
LUNCH TONGUES.
RUSSIA OX TONGUES.

SUMMERS'
OAT CAKES.
WALKER'S
SCOTCH FARLS.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
Of every kind.
CRYSTALLIZED DRIED.
GINGER
In Tablets.
TABLE DELICACIES
In Varieties.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS,
COCOANUTS, MACCAROONS,
DESSERT, RATAFIAS, RICHMOND,
ICE CREAM BISCUITS
In Eighteen Varieties.
ORDINARY BISCUITS
In Fifty Varieties.

BARNES'
HOME MADE JAMS.
MOIRS'
MARMALADE AND JAMS.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF A BOILER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock on account of the concerned—
One boiler with fittings complete.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, gram, and other Sweepings, &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Carnac Bridge Goods Station.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Carnac Bridge Goods Station,

About 200 bags Grain Sweepings, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Rustomjee Hormusjee Batliwalla, a few lots of furniture, consisting of centre ottoman, chairs, pictures, &c.

By order of the Superintendent Army Clothing, 20 partworn water-proof wicker helmets with pugries.

On account of the concerned.

1 Walnutwood cottage piano with side lights.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horse, 14·3, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong second-hand buggy on C spring, in good order.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand strong mail phaeton in good order.
1 bullock cart with pole for one or two bullocks.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 10, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAMPLES (GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE), LAMPS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction opposite H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and in re Geo. Jeoning traded as George Jenning and Co. as General Merchants, Insolvent, consisting of samples of glassware, crockeryware, kerosine lamps, wicks, 1 case chimneys, 1 keg red lead, office writing tables, chairs, screens, copying press, stationery case cupboards, partition screen, sample tables, price lists, 1 large road lamp, &c.

SALE OF A DISPENSARY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Gunbao Lane, Fort, the property of the late Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee deceased, the same consisting of a dispensary with medicines, surgical instruments, dispensary and household furniture, &c.

Particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT OUR SALE ROOMS.

One English-built mail-phaeton by Fulher of Salisbury, in perfect order, with Lady's folding step and rest back. The property of a gentleman left for England.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 10, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CANDAWADY STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Laxooman Bapoojee and Padmanath Luxoomanjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of January 1886, and subject to a claim of Rs. 13,000 and interest due on a first mortgage of the premises executed by the said mortgagees to Parwatibai, widow of Khairaj Lalljee, deceased, on the 15th day of November 1883.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the public road called Candawady, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 1,347 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, together with the buildings and erections of the wells, plants, and trees built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 110, 1st and now street No. 3, ward No. 785, and bounded on the east by the oart of Canjee Khetsy and Atmaram Bapsoba Khutree, on the west by the oart of Caimabaee, wife of Canoojee Hipatrao, now belonging to Babajee Ragoonath Khutree, and the properties of Nidoo Narayen and Dhurmajee Heerajee, on the north by the said Candawady street, on the north-east by the property of Sadanund Balcrushna, and a portion of Atmaram Bapoob's oart, and on the south by the oart of Shantaram Narrayen, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES, SALT BEEF, PORK, SPIRIT VATS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the Town Barracks, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock noon

A quantity of Commissariat Stores, consisting of unappropriated provisions, deadstock and 3 spirit vats, capable of holding 3,000 gallons each.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 10, 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs.	a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1	0
Mixed Teas	"	0	12
Pekoe Souchong	"	0	10
Gunpowder	"	0	10
Souchong	"		

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot nnas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th June 1887, for the supply of the following CONSERVANCY CARTS, &c., required for the Chudderghaut Municipality:—

25 Galvanized Night Soil Carts, fitted with air-tight inlet and outlet valves, mounted on wheels with Iron Knaves, holding 200 gallons for one pair of bullocks.
25 Galvanized Crowley's patent Night Soil Carts for single bullock.
12 Wooden Dust Carts, wooden wheels, for one pair of bullocks.
12 Conservancy Carts, wooden wheels.
12 Galvanized Iron Water Carts, to hold 200 gallons.
10 Galvanized Iron Single Bullock Water Carts, 60 gallons.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 4 Seats.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 6 Seats.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 8 Seats.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOEL H. L. WOODS,
Assistant Superintending Engineer,
Chud. Municipality.

Hyderabad, Deccan, 31st May 1887.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co., STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, a Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS	Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS	" 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street	BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY next, the Fifteenth of June instant, until further notice, the following ALTERATIONS of, and ADDITIONS to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train, which leaves Bombay for Jabalpur at 7-30 a.m., will arrive at Jabalpur at 4 p.m., instead of as at present at 5 p.m. the next day.

SECOND.—The Up Passenger Train, leaving Jabalpur at 10-30, will leave at 9-30 a.m., instead, and will arrive in Bombay at 7 30 p.m., instead of at 9 p.m., on the following day.

THIRD.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay to Nagpur at 1 p.m., will arrive at Nagpur at 7-30 instead of at 7-40 on the following evening.

FOURTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 6-45 a.m., will leave at 6-55 a.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 12 noon the following day, instead of at 12-15 p.m.

FIFTH.—The Passenger Train leaving Bhusawal at 10-30 p.m., will arrive at Nagpur at 10-15, instead of at 10-30 the next morning.

SIXTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 5-0 p.m., will leave at 4-0 p.m., and will arrive at Bhusawal at 4-0 a.m., instead of 5-30 a.m.

SEVENTH.—A new Mixed Train will run daily between Igatpuri and Bhusawal leaving Igatpuri at 7-0 a.m., arriving at Bhusawal at 7-0 p.m., and leaving Bhusawal at 9-0 a.m., arriving at Igatpuri at 9-0 p.m.

EIGHTH.—The Passenger Trains between Bombay and Poona, will run as under, namely:—

The Down Trains will leave Bombay at 7-0 a.m., 10-30 a.m., 12-0 noon, and 5-0 p.m., arriving at Poona at 2-30 p.m., 4-30 p.m., 6-30 p.m., and 10-45 p.m. respectively.

The Up Trains will leave Poona at 7-30 a.m., 9-45 a.m., 12-30 noon, and 5-0 p.m., arriving in Bombay at 3-0 p.m., 4-15 p.m., 6-30 p.m., and 11-5 p.m., respectively.

NINTH.—The Passenger Trains, leaving Bombay for Poona at 9 and 11 p.m., and leaving Poona for Bombay at the same hours will be discontinued.

TENTH.—The Down and the Up South-East Mail Trains will not stop at Loni.

ELEVENTH.—The Down Passenger Train from Poona at 8-30 a.m., will arrive at Sholapur at 5-45 instead of as at present at 6-30 the same evening.

TWELFTH.—The Up Passenger Train, which leaves Sholapur at 7-0 a.m., will leave at 7-30 a.m., but will arrive at Poona at 4-0 p.m. as at present.

THIRTEENTH.—The Down Mixed Train from Sholapur will leave at 6-30 instead of at 7 p.m. and will arrive at Raichur at 6 0 instead of 6-45 the following morning.

FOURTEENTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Raichur at 3-0 a.m., will start at 7-30 p.m., instead, arriving at Sholapur at 6-50 the next morning.

FIFTEENTH.—Some of the Passenger and Mixed Trains over the Dhond and Munmar, the Khamgaon, the Amraoti, and the Bhopal State Railways will be slightly altered, so as to run in connection with the Main line Trains.

SIXTEENTH.—The Local Trains between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna, and Kalyan will be revised.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula, the Dhond and Munmar, the Khamgaon, the Amraoti, and the Bhopal (State) Railways will continue to run as at present.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the Fifteenth of June 1887, exhibited at Stations, and the Special Notice in the Company's Monthly Guide Book.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager

Bombay, the Eighth of June, 1887.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.]
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL........[illegible]
RESERVE FUND .... [illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SO
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers with out charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£500,000.

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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West-Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORL

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, diziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE
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BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 28th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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ESTABLISHED 1824.

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In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..............£300,630
" 1885..............£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to HeadOffice on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,058,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578	3	9	1878	£4,019,15	14	1
1873	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,348,407	9	2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
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First insertion ....8 As. per line.
Second do ....4½ " "
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TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7 8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3 12

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Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	" 6
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BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	3

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th :—Surat (s), from Australia. Yesterday :—Pandora (s), from Colombo ; Akbar (s), Jeddah ; Draco (s), Hull ; Panama (s), Middlesbro and Keerata Roodrin (Barque), Beypore.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Europa (s), for Antwerp ; Canara (s), Coast and Calcutta ; and Scindia (s), Galle.

Lecture by Mr. Frost on the "Talkers of Society," Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

The Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Deccan, Surat, and Akbar entered, and the s. s. Europa and Architect left, the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Malwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m.

Reported Theft.—Vittoo Crishna, living at Bunderwada, reported the theft of a silver waist-chain, valued Rs. 28, while he was lying asleep in his room on Wednesday night last.

Polo.—There will be a game at 5.15 this evening : Colours—Mr. Burder, Mr. Murray, Major Rochefort, Mr. Warden and Mr. Warner vs. White—Mr. Gray, Mr. Graham, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Wallace and Captain Fenton.

A Missing Wife.—Jooma Ahmed, living in Nagdavie Street, reported that his wife left him on the 4th instant, and that he does not know her whereabouts, and that she had on ornaments to the value of Rs. 335.

The Bombay Homœpathic Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during last month was 1,564, consisting of 730 males, 436 females, 398 children, out of which 1,174 were Hindoos, 376 Parsees, 10 Mussalmans and 4 Christians, the daily average being 54·517.

Stealing an Umbrella.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday convicted Abdool Raymon Syed, a Mahomedan lad, ten years of age, on a charge of having stolen an umbrella. The subject-matter of the charge was being mended by a man, named Mahomed Bar, who had left it on the verandah of a house while he went to pray. Pleading guilty to the charge the boy was sent to jail for a week with rigorous imprisonment.

Theft of Gunny Bags.—Inspector Guider yesterday charged Gopal Ramjee, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with the theft of fifteen gunny bags. The accused was arrested by a servant of the owner of the bags, which were stacked on the Carnac Bunder, as he was making off with them. Pleading guilty to the charge, prisoner was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Casualties in the Harbour.—The pattimar Futta Laximan, anchored off Mazagon Bunder, drifted and ran foul of the P. and O. steamship Howrah, causing some damage on the port side of the latter vessel, on the 7th instant.—Prow No. 2,256, laden with coal, sunk off the Wady Bunder at about 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, owing to the heavy sea and strong winds prevailing at that time.

Fraudulent Possession of Property.—Hurree Mahadeo, against whom there appeared three previous convictions, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of having in his possession Rs. 2, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came by the same. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted his previous convictions. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Drowned.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, Camatteepoora, touching the death of a child, aged 18 months, named Shunkur Urjoon. Deceased was the child of a labourer living at Dadur with its parents. About noon yesterday, while playing by the side of a tub, which was left by a stand-pipe to be filled with water, deceased fell into it unperceived and was drowned. The tub then contained eighteen inches of water. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

An Old Jail Bird.—Hoosein Ahmed, against whom there appeared four previous convictions, was yesterday again convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing three pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 9-8, the property of Bibi, woman, from her house at Nagpada early yesterday morning. At about 3 o'clock yesterday the complainant was awakened by a noise in her room, and called out "thief, thief," when the complainant's brother seized the accused while he was making his exit, and made him over to the police, when the stolen property was found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted his previous convictions. He was thereupon sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 7th June, 1887, was 411, being 5 more than the preceding week and 85 less than the week ending the 1st June, 1886, and 25 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 267 births were reported in the different districts. There was no death from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 23·05. There were 99 deaths from remittent fever, being 1 more than the last week and 32 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were 76, 10 and 11 last week, against 73, 23 and 8, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

An Incorrigible Woman.—Inspector Butterfield yesterday charged an old native woman named Bickoo, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with having been drunk and disorderly. The accused had a record of twenty-seven convictions against her, mostly for having been drunk and disorderly. Since July 1880 she had spent the greater part of her life in jail, and had only been released on Wednesday, having served a week of hard labour. When asked by his Worship if she would like a change to Poona, having admitted her offence, the unfortunate woman replied she would, but was desirous of going to her native place near Ratnagiri. His Worship thought it was ridiculous constantly sending the woman to the jail, as it was merely becoming a matter of constant trips between the Police Court and the jail. He thought that the accused should be sent out of the Presidency with others of her class, and he would report her case to Government with a view to it being done. Meanwhile he sentenced her to seven days' hard labour.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Mahomed Khan Pakady Street, touching the death of Mahomed Essoob Abdoak Kareem, aged 21 years, recently in the service of the Postal Department, at present unemployed. On Wednesday deceased's grandmother's sister died, and he was much depressed in spirits, and did not attend her funeral. At about 9 o'clock that night he left the house and returned about midnight, and went straight to his bedroom, where he was heard soon after frequently vomiting, and before any medical aid could be procured he died. On his friends examining his bedding there was found under his pillow a blank book, in which deceased used to enter his memorandums, where was also found a memo. in the handwriting of the deceased, dated Bombay, 8th June 1887, signed S. M. Esoob, the last lines of which ran "I have taken hydrate of chloral to get rid of this existence, which has become intolerable to me." The deceased was in the habit of keeping sundry medicines with him. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by hydrate of chloral, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 8th June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·5`3
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	·795
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	9·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind*	SE, SSE, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	....
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	7·28
„ „ year	7·39
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE LESSONS OF A CATASTROPHE.

The *Indian Mirror* finds in the loss of the Sir John Lawrence a serious call to a religious awakening among the Hindus. It says :—

The sudden destruction of so many lives, which went on the voyage with little thought of such a terrible death, almost rises to the proportions of a national catastrophe. The calamity is so heavy and widespread in its effects that the Hindu community might fitly observe a Day of Humiliation or Repentance, and offer up prayers in all temples and sacred places both for the forgiveness of the sins of the living, and for the benefit of the souls of the unhappy dead. There are few Hindu families of position in Calcutta who have not lost some relative or other in this catastrophe. This terrible event should go home to the hearts of our countrymen, and induce them to expiate their sins by repentance and prayers. There are people who care little for religion, except when they are in affliction. The present disaster should open their eyes more widely to religious truths, and make them more mindful of their Great Maker, and of the life hereafter. One and all of us should always try to be prepared for death, and to live as if we were in the constant presence of death. We, Hindus, will never rise as a nation again, we will never prosper, and we will never be happy, unless we live exactly as the Hindus of the Vedic period lived, unless we lead more spiritual and less sensual and selfish lives, unless we care more for humanity, show greater regard for animal life, and strive to relieve suffering in every form, and wherever found. When we learn to worship God through nature alone, when we try to live more for our fellow-men than for ourselves, when we show greater love for humanity, and refrain from doing harm to animal creation we will then, and then only, rapidly regain our old fire as a nation, we will get back the energy which has now passed from the East to the West, and our national greatness will fast come back to us. National progress and prosperity will then advance with redoubled vigour ; and rejuvenated, renovated, and rehabilitated, the Hindu nation will stand again before the world in the proud glory of the past. But we have no desire to trench on the functions of the pulpit. A national disaster means the effect of an accumulation of national sins. Such being our belief, we have presumed to read the foregoing homily to our countrymen. The present calamity is a warning from God to us. We should try to profit by it, and for the future be more careful of our national spiritual life.

NEPAUL'S TRIBUTE MISSION TO CHINA.

The following interesting account of the tribute mission despatched by Nepaul to China is from the "Pekin Gazette" of April 18th. The memorialists mentioned throughout are the Imperial Residents in Tibet, who always address the Chinese Emperor on behalf of the mission :—

The Imperial Residents in Tibet report the arrival of the Nepaulese tribute mission at Lhassa on the 13th of December last under escort from Nilam, on the Tibetan frontier. The members of the mission were the bearers of a tribute letter from the King of Nepaul, which the memorialists have caused to be translated into Chinese, and they forward a copy of this translation with their memorial. The articles of tribute were duly inspected by the memorialists, who then give the envoys and their following the customary banquet and presented them with satin, silver medals, purses, tea, sheep, rice, flour, etc. In addition to the above they were presented by the memorialists, as a private donation, with Tls. 100 to meet any expenses they might incur on the road, and were given Tls. 146 for the purchase of fur clothing, boots, etc. During the period that the envoys were at Lhassa they were instructed in the usages and etiquette of the Court, and after they had rested a while from their fatigues they were sent forward on their journey on the 16th of February, the articles of tribute being done up securely in oxhide wrappings. It so happened that at the date of their departure the usual annual gathering at the temples was going on, and as the commissaries, by one of whom they should properly be escorted, were engaged in the maintenance of order and could not be spared, an expectant magistrate called Liu Chun-ch'ang, temporarily employed in Tibet, and a guard of 19 men were deputed to escort them to Szechuem, whither Liu Chun-chang also was bound.

In a supplementary memorial they state that they have each selected a tusk of ivory from the presents specially sent to them by the King of Nepaul, and have presented the envoys in return with satin, purses, snuff-bottles, etc., which were gratefully accepted on behalf of the King.

The King's letter, which is appended in translation to the memorial, is in substance to the following effect. He styles himself Erdeni, King of the Gurkhas and humbly prostrates himself with nine obeisances before the Throne of his Great Majesty, whose fostering kindness he compares to the overspreading vault of Heaven and the rays of the sun and moon ; and extols his benevolence which is extended to a myriad kingdoms. He predicts for his Majesty length of years as enduring as the mountain of Hsu Mi round which the sun and moon revolve, and he concludes his exordium by styling his Majesty the most Mighty, most Honourable Wenchu P'usa or Bodhisattwa Manchusri. The letter goes on to state that, in accordance with the custom which require the King of Nepaul to send tribute once every five years to Pekin, he has this year selected the full complement of offerings which he had despatched by the hands of a principal and assistant envoy called respectively "Koch" Jelapikarhmajena and the "Sardar" Tijekomanla with their following, who were leaving the capital of Nepaul on the 4th of August 1886. In accordance with the course always pursued when events occurred in the writer's kingdom which had to be reported to the Throne he had petitioned their Excellencies the Residents in Tibet begging them to address his Majesty on his behalf. He hoped that due allowance might be made for the distance of Nepaul from Pekin and his unfamiliarity with the usages of the Courts of the Celestial Empire, and that his aspiration towards civilisation might be taken into consideration. The writer then goes on to dwell upon the sincerity which has characterised the relations of his predecessors ever since their allegiance was tendered to China, and trusts that the errors and shortcomings into which the inexperience of youth may lead him may meet with that leniency which is extended to a slave, as he would fain be regarded, and that he may ever be the recipient of the Celestial bounty, for which he will be inexhaustibly grateful. He indites this letter upon the 4th of August 1886, and accompanies it with a respectful offering of a piece of gold satin brocade.—Imperial minute : "We have perused the letter."

THE COUNTESS DE LA TORRE AND HER CATS.

At Hammersmith, on May 18, the Countess de la Torre, who carried a young goat in her arms, appeared to answer an adjourned summons charging her with disobeying an order to abate a nuisance caused by a number of cats on her premises at Richmond Gardens, Lillie Road, Fulham. Mr. B. White appeared to support the summons on behalf of the vestry. The summons had been adjourned for the attendance of Mr. Curtis Bennett, who made the order. Mr. Paget now said that he had received a letter from Mr. Bennett who was sitting at Westminster for Mr. Partridge (who had met with an accident), requesting a further adjournment until May 23, when he would preside. Mr. White pressed the magistrate to hear the case, which he described as one of emergency. He said that since the last adjournment two cases of fever had arisen. Mr. Paget thought it undesirable that a case heard by one magistrate should be transferred to another, who might come to a different conclusion. Dr. F. Egan, the medical officer of health, was, however, called, and said he was of opinion that the nuisance was more injurious than ever since the removal into the front garden. It was very possible that other cases of fever and even diphtheria might arise before the 23rd. He also stated that on May 11, during the absence of the Countess at the court, the landlady placed her goods with the cats and goats in the front garden. The state of the front of the house was most injurious to the neighbourhood. Since the 11th the Countess had been sleeping in the garden. Ultimately the summons was adjourned until the 23rd. Mrs. Ida White, the landlady, who had complained in the morning of the Countess de la Torre attempting with a man to break into the house during the night, and who was present during the hearing of the summons, was arrested outside the court on a warrant for publishing a libel concerning the Countess. On the 19th Mrs. White was remanded, bail being allowed, and the defendant's application for a summons against the Countess for breaking a window while trying to enter her house was granted.

LORD LONSDALE AND MISS VIOLET CAMERON.

In Queen's Bench Division yesterday (before Mr. Justice Cave and a common jury), the case of De Bensaude v. Emmett and Jennings came on for hearing. This was an action brought by Mr. David de Bensaude, the husband of Miss Violet Cameron, against the proprietors of the "Umpire," for libel contained in a report of an interview which a representative of that paper had with Lord Lonsdale in reference to certain legal proceedings taken by the plaintiff against Lord Lonsdale in August last year. The plaintiff claimed damages to the amount of £2,000. The defendants pleaded the accuracy of the report of the statements made by Lord Lonsdale at the interview which took place at Manchester, where the legal proceedings alluded to took place, and where the paper is published, but admitted that some of the statements themselves were inaccurate. They had published an apology, and they also pleaded an agreement by the plaintiff to discontinue the action on payment to him by them of a sum of money, and they paid £30 into court, in addition to £10 already paid to him. Mr. Henry Kisch was counsel for the plaintiff, while Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. Blake Odger were for the defence. On the opening of the pleadings, Mr. Blake Odger submitted that in the face of the agreement to discontinue the action there was nothing to try in the action. Mr. Kisch said the circumstances of the agreement were disputed. Mr. Justice Cave declined to stop the case. Mr. Kisch, in opening the case for the plaintiff, went into the history of the differences between the plaintiff and Lord Lonsdale, the theatrical tour under Lord Lonsdale's direction, in which Miss Cameron took part as an actress, the proceedings brought by Miss Cameron against the plaintiff for separation, those brought by the plaintiff against her for divorce, and other matters leading up to the libel, which have already been made public. The report of the interview which the representative of the defendant's paper had with Lord Lonsdale contained statements reflecting on the plaintiff's character in regard to his conduct towards his wife, his sobriety, and his integrity in certain monetary transactions and alleged attempts to get possession of his wife's jewellery. Lord Lonsdale was represented as accusing the plaintiff of misapplying moneys in connection with his wife's benefit at the Avenue Theatre, previous to her American tour, and with having one night after a theatrical performance in Edinburgh, in a dispute with his wife about some jewellery of hers which he had sent to be pawned, threatened to stab her, and showed a carving knife. Lord Lonsdale was also reported as saying that at Newcastle he had to call the police to protect the wife, and that he (Lord Lonsdale) was fined for a technical assault in putting up his arm o defend her when the plaintiff sprang at her, and that the plaintiff made unfounded and untrue statements against him in the police court. The report of the interview contained this passage:—"As I have already told you, it was entirely at Bensaude's written request that I interfered in his wife's business, and nothing would have ever come before the public had I acceded to his original request to persuade his wife to assign him £300. His whole object from start to finish was to obtain his wife's money. He has her jewellery, which he has pawned on more than one occasion. He has persuaded her to back bills, stating she was only signing a bill enabling him to make use of £100 out of the £2,000 which he had settled on herself and child, which settlement was of course never in existence." The examination of the plaintiff had not concluded when the court rose. The plaintiff, in the witness-box, distinctly denied that there was any truth whatever in the statements in the libel as to his using or threatening violence towards his wife, or as to his conduct with respect to pecuniary matters, his wife's jewellery or otherwise, Mr. Willis, in cross-examination, asked the plaintiff who suggested the prosecution of Lord Lonsdale. The plaintiff : Myself. He broke up my home. What do you think ? Do you know of a summons having been taken out for a stay of proceedings in this action ? No. That was done by my solicitor. Mr. Willis proceeded to cross-examine the plaintiff with the object, he said, of showing that the plaintiff agreed to accept £40 in consideration of discontinuing the action on his receiving a proof of the account of the interview with Lord Lonsdale's corrections ; that the object was to found on this a criminal information against Lord Lonsdale ; that the plaintiff's asking for the proof was not mentioned until after the agreement was signed, and now that the agreement, which had been lost, could not be found, it was being urged against the defendants that the action should not be settled. The case is proceeding.

DRESSES AT THE DRAWING-ROOM.

At the last Drawing-Room held at Buckingham Palace by the Princess of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, the Princess of Wales wore a dress of gold satin and silver brocade, trimmed with silver, with corsage to correspond, and train of exquisite Oriental embroidered gauze, lined with gold satin. Headdress—a tiara of diamond stars. Ornaments—pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, St. John of Jerusalem, the Order of the Royal Red Cross, and the Danish Family Order. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress and train of pale blue satin brocade, richly trimmed with Honiton lace. Headdress—a tiara of turquoises and diamonds, veil, and feathers. Ornaments turquoises and diamonds. Orders—the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India and the Royal Red Cross. Princess Victoria of Wales wore a dress of ciel blue brocade and tulle ; train of ciel blue brocade, lined faille and trimmed tulle ; corsage to correspond ; jupe of tulle in draperies, over faille, with scarves of the same brocade. Ornaments—pearls, diamonds, and sapphires. Order—Victoria and Albert.

Writing of other dresses worn at the Drawing-Room, the *Daily Telegraph* says :—The Countess of Bandon's dress was a delightful shade of cool grey-green satin, on which the blooms of horse-chestnut were scattered. Fine old Brussels lace was prettily placed about the skirt. The train was of brocade, the ground being grey-green, with a large floral design scattered over it, repeating each tint in the chestnut blooms. Clusters of chestnut blooms were tied on the train with ribbons of three shades—two pale tints of pink and one grey-green. The bodice was of satin. Lady Elphinstone presented her daughter. Her gown was of that peculiar grey satin like the surface of a mirror, which is the effect of white satin shot with black. This was veiled with Chantilly lace, caught here and there by bunches of shaded violets tied with mirror-grey ribbon. Her train was of striped black velvet with mirror-grey satin showing in the middle. Black Chantilly lace formed a kind of Court mantle hanging from each shoulder, and falling gracefully over the train. Miss Elphinstone's presentation gown was the usual beautiful mass of white millinery, with a train of corded silk and trimmings of natural-looking guelder roses. The Countess of Sefton wore a dress which was a charming study in black and white. The train was of white satin ; at one side some rare black Chantilly lace was laid over it ; at the other broad stripes of black velvet were alternated with stripes, equally broad, of shimmering white satin. Trails of large magnolias were placed at the end of the train and near one shoulder. The dress and bodice were of white satin and lace, with more sprays of satin-petalled white magnolias. Lady Fitzhardinge wore a symphony in dove-grey. Her dress was satin, relieved with insertion of grey jet, showing an underskirt of white satin. The slight draping seemed to be held by cords and tassels of grey jet. The train was of dove-grey velvet, lined with satin to match. Mrs. Adrian Hope's skirt and bodice, woven throughout of gold and silver thread, would have looked as though it belonged to days of mediæval splendour, only that its glories were undimmed by time. Her train was of white velvet, with broad stripes of satin alternating with the soft pile. Lady Arthur Butler had a train and bodice of a very beautiful fabric called silver gauze The design was scattered well over the surface, though without crowding. It was of unusual character, being composed of birds with silver plumage. Her dress was of white satin trimmed with pearl embroidery and pearl studded tulle. Mrs. Arthur Sykes looked charming in a gown of cream-coloured satin plentifully draped with lace, and a train of blue brocade, over which bunches of brown and yellow auriculas were scattered as a design. Some exquisite lace was laid over one side, and the whole train was bordered with a series of blue bows. Lady Gertrude Sefton's presentation dress was of crape, with a train of striped velvet and satin, softly bordered with crape-like miniature snow-ridges, white feathers nestling into the folds of the dress. Mrs. Carrington was gowned and trained in a very pale but decided shade of marine green. Her dress was of Ottoman crape, a delightfully soft and light material. The train was of velvet, lined with similar crape. It was bordered with Indian embroidery wrought with glittering silver thread. Lady Downshire wore a bodice and train of grey moire antique. The latter was lined with maize satin and bordered with maize feathers and velvet a tone or two deeper—almost nasturtium-coloured. The dress was of grey crope and moire touched with maize in feathery bunches of ostrich-tips. Lady Maxwell had a bodice and train of crimson satin over a dress of grey crope draped with lace. The Marchioness of Ripon wore some Indian embroidery which must be unsurpassed for fineness of execution and artistic colouring. It was shown to the best advantage on a skirt of ivory satin draped with Brussels lace, the draperies, held by clusters of shaded velvet foliage, repeating the wonderfully blended colours in the embroidery. The train was of dark peacock-blue velvet, trimmed with lovely old lace, held here and there by fine antique paste buckles. Lady Meysey Thompson wore a gown of blush-pink corded silk, across which garlands of roses were trailed, each cluster joined to another by long branches of foliage and buds. Her train was of Louis XI. brocade, the design being pink flowers on a cream-coloured ground. Mrs. Kenyon Stone's dress, of pale mauve satin and tulle, was almost covered with violets of different shades. Her train was of white striped moire and satin, one side being turned back as a revers and covered with violets. Mrs. Erskine might poetically be said to have been smothered in Marguerites, so plentifully were they strewn over her cream-coloured satin dress. Her train was of cream-coloured satin, shot and brocaded with gold. A dress of white satin, covered with silver spiders' webs, was very original. At one side a soft drapery of white crepe, embroidered at the edge with silk, formed a kind of panel. The train was of white and silver brocade. Lady Bolsover had a white Ottoman dress over which some fine old point lace was draped. Her train was of black velvet, lined with white satin. A beautiful dress was worn by a "debutant." It was entirely of coarse crepe with a panel made of white field-daisies. The train and bodice were of corded silk. A cluster of field-daisies was placed at one side of the bodice. A decided novelty in bouquets was one of pink roses tied carelessly together with their own leaves, and green wheat-ears. Large flowers, such as magnolias and arum lilies, were carried, not in bouquet form, but losely fastened with broad ribbons, repeating the colours of the flower and foliage.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, June 9.)

Military Department.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 24th February 1887 :—24th Regt Bo Infy.—Jamadar Shaikh Adam to be Subhedar vice Samuelji Israel, seconded for service in Burma, and Quarter-Master Havaldar Atmaram Chipker to be Jamadar vice Shaikh Adam, promoted.

B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps (2nd Battn)—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers have obtained Certificates of Proficiency —Lance-Serg G Marks and Lance-Serg J M Mushet.

In supersession of the privilege leave allowed to Capt H P Young, S C, Poona Ho se, that officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave on medical certificate for 201 days from 18th March.

Lieut S W Lincoln, S C, 23rd Bo Lt Infy, is appointed Sub-Asst Comsay Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

Lieut H C E Cave, Sub-Assist Comsay Genl, 2nd class on probation, having passed the required examination, is confirmed in that grade.

With the approval of the Govt of India H E the Govr in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Artillery Corps in Bombay, to be designated "The Bombay Volunteer Artillery." The Corps to consist of one Battery of Garrison Artillery as laid down in paragraph (*b*) Sec 45, of India Army Regulations, Vol IX. (Volunteers.)

The following appointment is made :—Col B H Pottinger, R (late Bombay) A to be Secy to Govt in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Dept, with the local rank of Bgdr-Genl, vice Col (Bgdr-Genl) M W Willoughby, C S I, who vacates on attaining to Colonel's allowance, with effect from 9th inst.

The services of Lieut R Southey, S C Wing Officer 30th Regit Bo Infry, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The following promotion in the P W Dept is made, with effect from the 26th April 1887, vice Sub-Condr H Guinness, retired :—Sergt Mathew J O'Dea to be Sub-Condr.

The services of Lieut G. C. McD. Birdwood, S C, 1st Bo Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Surgn-Major W. McConaghy, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year :—Lieut H Vidal, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 29thth Boy Inf.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 1st May 1887 :—1st Regt Bo Infy.—Havaldar Raghu Gorolay to be Jamadar vice Francis Xavier, seconded for service in the Burma Police.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 16th May 1887 :—13th Regt Bo Infy.—Jamadar Mir Manowar Ali to be Subhedar vice Amruta Sanwanth, pensioned, and Color-Havaldar Babaji Sinday to be Jamadar vice Mir Manowar Ali, promoted.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps.—Major C F Hughes, 7th June 1887.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—General List, Infy.—Major F H Jackson, 7th June 1887.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the S C, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps.—Major H B Abbott, 7th June 1887.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Mr. Wamanrao Balcrishna and Rao Bahadur Keshowrao Bhaskarji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy Assist Pol Agent in Jhalavad, Khathiawar, on the 23rd ultimo.

Judicial Department.

Rao Saheb Wasudev Shiwaji Nabar, Probationary Mamalatdar of taluka Murbad in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magiste of the second class in the district of Thana.

Khan Saheb Hiraji Framji, Actg Mamlatdar of taluka Igatpuri in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magiste of the second class in the district of Nasik.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major J B Lawrence to be Cant Magiste at Karachi, with effect from the date of retirement of Mr W Foxton, and to act as Cant Magiste at Belgaum till further orders.

Rao Saheb Govind Wasudeo Tullu, second class Subordinate Judge of Vengurla in the Ratnagiri Dist, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction, of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

The jurisdiction within which the powers conferred upon Mr Narayan Bhikaji Joglekar by Govt Notifications Nos 580 and 2679, dated respectively the 27th Jan and the 9th May 1887, are to be exercised, is hereby extended so as to include the limits of the cantonment of Kirkee.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T M Filgate to be Inspr-Genl of Prisons, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of retirement of Bgde-Surgn J Cruickshank.

Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikunt Wagle relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vengurla in the district of Ratnagiri on the 14th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court of Sangameshvar at Devrukh in the district of Ratnagiri on the 17th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Govind Vasudeo Tulu assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Cout at Vingurla in the district of Ratnagiri on the 17th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Parashram Ballal Joshi and Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikant Wagle respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chiplun in the district of Ratnagiri on the 18th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Raghunath Nadkarni assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Malvan in the district of Ratnagiri on the 20th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court of Sangameshvar at Devrukh in the district of Ratnagiri on the 23rd ultimo.

Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis received charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur on 24th ultimo.

Mr S B Thakur, C. S, Assist Judge, Surat, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on A'zam Ramchandra Bhaskar Phatak, sub pro-tem Mahalkari of petha A'mbegaon, taluka Khod, in the district of Poona, the powers of a Mamlatdar under (Bombay) Act III. of 1876.

Mr Ramchandra Shantappa has been appointed to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Honavar, vice Mr Mangesh Subrao, deceased.

Mr B Y Kerur and Rao Saheb RA, Savanur respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depty Educational Inspr, Belgaum Sub-Divn, on the 12th inst, the unexpired portion (fourteen days) of the privilege leave for one month granted to Rao Saheb R A Savanur by Govt Notification No. 757 of 10th ultimo is cancelled.

Revenue Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint M, H C Mules to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Shikarpur and Dist Registrar, Shikarpur, during the absence of Major A H Mayhew, or til further orders.

Mr Govind Ramchandra Mahajan, Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, second grade, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for four months and fifteen days, with effect from the 11th March 1887.

Mr Ganesh Krishna Shabane Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, second grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 6th April 1887.

Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis, Huzur Depty Collr. Sholapur, is allowed an extension by seven days of the privilege leave for two months and fifteen days granted to him under Govt Notification No. 1299, dated 1st March 1887.

Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rangnath Purandhare Dist Depty Collr, Dharwar, passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 19th April 1887.

General Department.

Assist Surgn Barjorji Ardasir, G G M C, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Thana, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 14th May 1887, until further orders.

Assist Surgn C M Rodrigues is granted sick leave for six months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Surgn. Major D A Patterson, MD, or until further orders:—Surgn-Major J P Greany, MD, MCh, LM, to act as Secy to the Surgn-Genl with the Govt of Bombay ; and Surgn-Major A Barry, MD, FRCS, to act as Civil Surgn, Satara.

Public Works Department.

H E the Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, vice Mr J H E Hart, who has been granted privilege leave, with effect from 10th June 1887, or such later date as he may avail himself of it :—Mr J E Whiting, MA , MInst CE, to act as Chief Engr for Irrigation and Suptdg Engr, Central Division ; and Mr A Hill to act as Exect Engr, Nira Canal.

The duties of Joint Secy to Govt, P W Dept, Irrigation, will be performed by the Secy to Govt, P W Dept, during Mr Hart's absence,

Mr H J Landon, Assist Engr, first grade, acted as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Khandesh, from 6th April to 25th May 1887, both days inclusive.

Miscellaneous Appointments, &c.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Gajanan Keshav Kanekar a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Thana Dist.

Rao Bahadur B R Heblikar delivered over and Mr H W J Bugnell, CS, received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Thana, on the 26th ultimo.

Mr W J Holland assumed charge of the office of Supt of Police, B B and C I Railway, on the 30th ultimo.

Mr J K Spence delivered over and Mr J A Baines received charge of the offices of the Collr, Political Agent, and Dist Magiste, Kaira, on the 1st inst.

Azam Purushottam Sakharam, Aval Karkun of Taloda in Khandesh, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 2nd March to 4th May 1887, both days inclusive.

Messrs C G Dodgson and W Doderet repectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Karad, Valva, Patan and Tasgaon in the Satara Collectorate on the 12th ultimo.

Messrs E L Cappel and William Allen respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magiste, Sholapur, and Political Agent, Akalkot, on the 23rd ultimo.

Rao Bahadur Gururao Ramchandra Mokashi, Dist Depy Collr, and C G Dodgson, Esq, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Collr, Northern Divn, Khandesh, on the 18th ultimo.

Messrs P Wiltshire and A Lucas respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Collr, Kanara, on the 20th ultimo.

Messrs N G Deshpande and H R Shirhattee respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Assist Collr, Bijapur, on the 27th April last.

The unexpired portion of the furlough for one year granted to Rao Saheb Gopal Janardhan Bhatkhande, Head Accountant, Belgaum, in this Office Notification dated 8th Oct last is cancelled from the 15th inst.

Wasudeo Gopal, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khandesh Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 28th Jan to 27th Apl 1837, inclusive, and Narayan Raghunath Thakar was appointed to act for him.

Mr Dattatraya Dadaji Punde, sub pro tem Head Vaccinator, Bombay City, is confirmed in his appointment from 22nd Nov 1886.

Mr Kesheo Rajaram, third class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Sholapur Zilla, having returned to duty on 16th May 1887, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 100, dated 25th May 1887, is hereby cancelled.

Dariadinomal Naraindas was appointed sub pro tem, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar Dist, from 1st to 12th Feb 1887, inclusive, vice Topandas Chellaram, suspended.

The following second grade Local Fund Vaccinators are permitted to exchange their appointments with effect from 21st May 1887 :—Dooming Gonsalves, from Dharwar Zilla to Kanara Zilla ; and Ningapa Andanepa from Kanara Zilla to Dharwar Zilla.

Mr Balaji Rayaji first class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Thana Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 12th April to 25th May 1887, inclusive, and Vithu Sabaji, First grade Local Fund Vaccinator of the same zilla, was appointed to act for him and rejoined his appointment as first grade Vaccinator on 28th May 1887.

Waman Chintaman was appointed to act as first grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thana Zilla, from 12th April to 27th May 1887, inclusive.

The two months' privilege leave granted to Inspector Rao Saheb Ganpat Malhar of the Satara Police.

The Dist Magiste of Nasik is pleased to invest Mr Wasudeo Balkrishna, Hony Magiste, Niphad, with the following additional power under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882 :—Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint (Section 191.)

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla 30th May 1887.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following postings :—

Bgdr Genl R C Low, C B, to the Sialkot Brigade.

Brgdr Genl W S A Lockhart, C B, C S I, to the Mooltan Brigade.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bengal Cavy—Surgn E A W Hall to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major J Young, granted sick leave to England.

6th Bengal Cavy—Surgn F W Thomson to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn P F O'Connor, serving in Upper Burma.

16th Bengal Cavry—Surgn H C Hudson to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Major O T Duke, retired.

7th Bengal Infy—Surgn P Mullane to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgen C Beatson; appointed to the 10th Bengal Lancers.

8th Bengal Infy—Surgn P. de Conceicao to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major R. Read, retired.

13th Bengal Infy.—Lieut A Cadell, Manchester Regt, a candiate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be offg Wing Officer on probation dated 10th May 1887.

17th Loyal Poorbeah Regt.—Lieut E de V Wintle, Leinster Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 13th May 1887.

19th Punjab Infy.—Surgn H M Morris to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Major J W Johnston, on furlough.

1st Battalion, 4th Goorkhas.—Surgn J D M Swinburne to the offg medical charge of the Battn, vice Surgn-Major G. C. Chesnaye, appointed offg Examiner, Medical and Fund Accounts.

2nd Punjab Infy.—Surg W A Sykes to the permanent medical charge of the regiment vice Surgn-Major W Jackson, retired.

The Horse Guards having notified that Col N C Ramsay, 1st Battn, King's Own Borderers, will be placed on the Retired List on the 27th June 1887, on completing four years' service in command of the Battalion, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date ; travelling at the public expense, under Transport Regulations, Part I, para. 256 (c), and Part II, para. 513 (*r*).

The undermentioned passed the lower standard in Hindustani on the 4th April 1887 :—Capt C H Preston, 2nd Dragoon Guards ; Capt H J DuCane, Royal Artilley ; Capt V J Garland, 1st Bn., Leinster Regt ; Lieut J O'Hara, 2nd Dragoon Guards ; Lieut L H Parry, Royal Artillery ; Lieut C C Leveson-Gower, 2nd Bn, R Warwickshire R ; Lieut H J Thaker, 2nd Bn , R Warwickshire R ; Lieut C H Davies, 2nd Bn, Cheshire Regt ; Lieut T O Marden, 2nd Bn, Cheshire Reght ; Lieut R M Ross-Johnson, 1st Bn, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieut C M Stephenson, 1st Bn, King's Own Scottish Borderers ; Lieut T D Foster, 2nd Bn, Scottish Rifles ; Lieut C P G Griffin, Worcester Regt, probationer Ben Staff Corps ; Lieut H Fox-Strangways, 1st Bn, E Lancashire Regt ; Lieut E J M Wood, 1st Bn, E Surrey Regt ; Lieut L W Brackenbury, 1st Bn, E Surrey Regt ; Lieut H D Tuson, 1st Bn, Border Regt ; Surgn G S Cardew, MB, Medical Staff ; Surgn H W M Kendall, Medical Staff ; Surgn J T Daly, Indian Medical Service ; Vety Surg G C O Fowler, Army Vety Dept ; Store Sergt M Edwards, Ord Dept ; Sergt W Burnet, Royal Engineers ; Sergt H DesVœux, 8th Hussars ; Lce-Corpl J Eade, 2nd Bn, Leicestershire Regt ; Gunner E Hayward, G-A Royal Horse Artillery ; Gunner C E Nixon, G-A Royal Horse Artillery ; Driver I Devitt, E-4 Royal Artillery ; Private J Cooper, 2nd Bn, Northld Fusiliers ; Private W Lewis, 2nd Bn, R Warwickshire R ; Private B McDonald, 2nd Bn, Liverpool Regt ; Private S Moynahan, 2nd Bn, Royal Irish Regt ; Drummer E Corrington, 2nd Bn, Northld Fusiliers and Drummer M McRedmond, 2nd Bn, Devonshire Regt.

Capt O J H Brooker, 1st Battn, Loyal North Lancashire Regt, was granted six months' leave to England, on medical certificate, from the 31st Aug 1886.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd Battn, Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut V S Smyth, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn, Oxfordshire Light Infy—Lieut F W M D Scott for six months on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Staff.—Major H. W. Trench, Royal West Surrey Regt (Assist Quartermaster-General), on private affairs, to Poona and Kashmir, from the 15th June to the 14th October 1887.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut R. E. Galindo, for six months, on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him in G.O.C.C., dated 3rd Nov. 1886, page 548.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut C. H. H Gough (offi-Sq. Officer on probation, 12th Bengal Cavalry), to Rawal Pindi, for five months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Border Regt—Lieut P A Boileau (officiating Wing Officer on probation, 2nd Batallion, 2nd Goorkhas), to Bombay, for five months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Norfolk Regiment—Lieut C C Boileau (offg Wing Officer on probation, 27th Punjab Infantry), in India on private affairs, from the 1st to the 11th January 1887, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C., dated 6th Oct 1886, page 501.

Durham Light Infy.—Lieut C T A Searle (offg Wing Officer on probation, 24th Punjab Infy), to Bombay, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

Public Works Department.

Simla 30th May—Maj-Genl B Perkins, CB, RE, (Aide-de Camp to the Queen), Chief Engr, 1st Class, and Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, PWD, having vacated his appointment in the P W D, on promotion to his present military rank, is re-appointed to the department in the same rank and post.

2nd June,—L G Prickett, Exec Engr, 4th Grade temporary rank, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Indian Midland Railway Company, is granted furlough for 6 months, with the necessary subsidiary leave, under Secs 50 and 64 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned officers, employed on the Bengal Assam Railway, are transferred from the Establishment under the Chief Commr of Assam to that under the Chief Commr of Burma for employment on Provl Railways :—

Mr A R Lilley, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade.

Mr E J Alexander, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

Mr E T Faulkner, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

3rd June—With reference to P W D Notification No 162, dated the 16th May 1887, Mr S Finney, Asst Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to act as Manager, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Maj G F O Boughey, RE, on leave, until relieved by Maj R A Sargeunt, R E, or until further orders.

The services of Mr P W Dangerfield, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Midland Railway Company from 3rd June 1887.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Chief and Supdg Engrs from the dates specified :—

Mr H Bell, from Supdg Engr, 1st Class, sub pro tem, to be Supdg Engr, 1st Class, permanent,—26th Nov 1886.

Lieut-Col E J Home, RE, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, and Chief Engr, 3rd Class, temporary rank, to be Supdg Engr 1st Class, sub pro tem,—26th Nov 1886.

Mr R H Rhind, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, sub pro tem, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, permanent.—26th Nov 1886.

Mr H F Storey, from Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, sub pro tem.—26th Nov 1886.

Mr T Higham, Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, sub pro tem, to be Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, special,—1st Jan 1887.

Col D Ward, RE, Chief Engr, 2nd Class, temporary rank, to be Chief Engr, 2nd Class, permanent,—19th Feb 1887.

Mr A Izat, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 1st Class, permanent,—19th Feb 1887.

Lieut-Col C W I Harrison, RE, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, and Chief Engr, 3rd Class, temporary rank, to be Supdg Engr, 1st Class, sub pro tem,—19th Feb 1887.

Mr T H Wickes, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, sub pro tem, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, permanent,—19th Feb 1887.

Mr F B Walker, from Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, sub pro tem and 2nd Class, temporary rank, to be Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, special—10th Feb 1887.

Maj W Sheppard, RE, from Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, temporary rank, to be Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, sub pro tem,—19th Feb 1887.

Col J G Forbes, RE, from Chief Engr, 1st Class, temporary rank, to be Chief Engr, 1st Class, permanent—28th Mar 1887.

Col G E L S Sanford, CB, RE, from Chief Engr, 2nd Class, temporary rank, to be Chief Engr, 2nd Class, permanent—28th Mar 1887.

Col J G Lindsay, RE, from Supdg Engr, 1st Class, to be Chief Engr, 3rd Class special—28th Mar 1887.

Col A Le Messurier, CIE, RE, from Supdg Engr, 1st Class, to be Chief Engr, 3rd Class, sub pro tem,—28th Mar 1887.

Col J Browne, CB, CSI, RE, from Supdg Engr, 1st Class, sub pro tem, to be Supdg Engr, 1st Class, permanent,—28th Mar 1887.

Col B Lovett, C S I, R E, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, temporary rank, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, permanent,—28th Mar 1887.

Mr J W Buyers, from Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, sub pro tem, to be Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, special.—28th March 1887.

Mr J Ramsay, from Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, temporary rank, to be Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, sub pro tem.—28th Mar 1887.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Supdg Engrs, from the dates specified :—

Mr G A D Anley, from Supdg Engr, 1st Class, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd Class.—7th Jan 1887.

Maj W G Nicholson, R E, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 3rd Class —7th Jan 1887.

Col J G Forbes, R E, from Chief Engr, 2nd Class, to be Chief Engr, 1st Class.—27th Feb 1887.

Col G E L S Sanford, C B, R E, from Chief Engr, 3rd Class, to be Chief Engr, 2nd Class—27th Feb 1887.

Mr F L O'Callaghan, from Supdg Engr, 1st Class, to be Chief Engr, 3rd Class.—27th Feb 1887.

Mr G A D Anley, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 1st Class.—27th Feb 1887.

Col B Lovett, CSI, RE, from Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd Class.—27th Feb 1887.

Mr J Ramsay, from Exec Engr, 1st Grade, to be Supdg Engr, 3rd Class.—27th Feb 1887.

Mr J R Bell, from Exec Engr, 1st Grade, to be Supdg Engr, 3rd Class,—6th Mar 1887.

Col C H Luard, RE, from Chief Engr, 2nd Class, to be Chief Engr, 1st Class, —9th Mar 1887.

Mr R T Mallett, from Chief Engr, 3rd Class, to be Chief Engr, 2nd Class,—9th Mar 1887.

Lieut-Col T C Manderson, RE, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 1st Class, 9th Mar 1887.

Lieut Col G T Skipwith, RE, from Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, temporary rank, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, —9th Mar 1887.

Col C M Browne, RE, from Chief Engr, 2nd Class, to be Chief Engr, 1st Class,—14th Mar 1887.

Col C J Smith, RE, from Chief Engr, 3rd Class, to be Chief Engr, 2nd Class,—14th Mar 1887.

Col J P Steel, RE, from Supdg Engr, 1st Class, to be Chief Engr, 3rd Class,—14th Mar 1887.

Mr J W Wright, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 1st Class,—14th March 1887.

Col D Ward, RE, from Chief Engr, 2nd Class, to be Chief Engr, 1st Class,—7th Apl 1887.

Mr F L O'Callaghan, from Chief Engr, 3rd Class, temporary rank, to be Chief Engr, 2nd Class,—7th Apl 1887.

Mr F J Johnstone, from Supdg Engr, 1st Class, temporary rank, to be Chief Engr, 3rd Class,—7th Apl 1887.

Mr R H Rhind, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 1st Class,—7th Apl 1887.

Lieut-Col W G Comming, RE, from Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd Class,—11th Apl 1887.

Mr T H Wickes, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 1st Class,—28th Apl 1887.

Maj W G Nicholson, RE, from Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd Class—28th Apl 1887.

Col G E L S Sanford, CB, RE, from Chief Engr, 2nd Class, to be Chief Engr, 1st Class,—17th May 1887.

Colonel J P Steel, R E, from Chief Engr, 3rd Class, temporary rank, to be Chief Engr, 2nd Class,—17th May 1887.

Mr H Bell, from Supdg Engr, 1st Class, to be Chief Engr, 3rd Class,—17th May 1887.

Col B Lovett, CSI, RE, from Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 1st Class—17th May 1887.

Mr T Higham, from Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd Class—17th May 1887.

Mr G W MacGeorge, from Exec Engr, 1st Grade, to be Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, 17th May 1887.

Lieut-Col J H Crowdy, RE, from Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, sub pro tem, to be Supdg Engr, 2nd Class—3rd June 1887.

Maj W H Coaker, RE, from Exc Engr, 1st Grade, to be Supdg Engr, 3rd Class,—3rd June 1887.

Survey of India Department—Trigonometrical Branch.

Mussoorie, 20th May—Mr C F Hamer, Surveyor 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of Section 138, Chapter X. of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 26th April 1887.

North-Western Railway.

Lahore, 25th May—Lieut O M R Thackwell, R E Asst Engr, 1st Grade, attached to the North-Western Railway, is granted six months' special leave to England, on urgent private affairs, under Sec 61 of the Civil leave Code from the 16th May 1887 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Holloway's Pills.—Health or Wealth.—No sane person would hesitate an instant in the choice between these two conditions. Now is the season to secure the former either by restoring or confirming it. These Pills expel all impurities from the system which fogs, foul wapours, and variable temperatures engender during winter ; this medicine also acts most wholesomely upon the skin by disgorging the liver of its accumulated bile, and by exciting the kidneys to more energetic action ; it increases the appetite for food and strengthens the digestive process. The stomach and liver, with which most disorders originate, are fully under the control of these regenerative Pills, which act very kindly yet more efficiently on the tenderest bowels.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 101¼, but the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was ½ lower at 102½, and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper has declined ½.

In Mincing Lane, Linseed is firm with a partial advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta qualities. Rapeseed, Reuter says, is quieter, but quotations are 1s. per quarter higher. Wheat prices are all unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was firmer again. The day's sales were estimated at 12,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats, and although spot quotations were unchanged, arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. higher. In Fine Dhollera with the fully good clause, May shipment, Canal business is reported at 4 29-32d., which would just about cover in the official quotation here without commission, but very little Fine Dhollera has been available here all through the season and none at all for some weeks past. In New York yesterday August Futures were 4 points lower, but ready Cotton and October deliveries were unchanged.

A much more active enquiry has been apparent to-day for export, some 3,000 bales having been brought at in some cases an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy on previous quotations. The demand has run mainly on stapled Oomras, which being scarce command exceptional rates, as high as Rs. 213 having been paid for Khamgaum, and nominally fine Bhownugger has brought Rs. 217. Altogether. including purchases for account of the mills, the business reported lastnight in the Bazaar and on the Green to-day total about 6,500 bales, a figure which has not been reached for some time. The official quotations are :—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Dely.
Bengals	160	145	141	...	15th June
Amraoti	...	...	190	...	Nominal.
Bilatee	...	190	...	...	
Karanja	...	...	204	196	
Akola	...	207	200	192	
Sheagaum	...	...	200	...	
Khangaum	...	209	203	...	
Julgaum	...	195	189	182	
Khandeish (genly.)	...	...	189	...	
Bhownugger	...	205	196	187	
Dhollera } up c. Wudwan } pressed	...	205	196	187	
Do. Bombay pressed	...	200	190	178	
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	204	...	
Westerns	...	...	190-1	...	

WHEAT continues very firm, and there have been buyers of Soft White in the market to-day for July delivery at current ready prices without securing any quantity. We call quotations unchanged but firmer than yesterday.

SEEDS.—For Linseed the demand is active, and As. 1 per cwt. higher has been paid, Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-9 per cwt. being the current figures. Rapeseed is not quite so strong at Rs. 6-6 for Yellow Guzerat and Rs. 5-5 for Red Cawnpore.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	7,172	bales.
Wheat	79,227	cwts.
Linseed	28,053	,,
Rapeseed	17,385	,,
Gingelly	1,940	,,

FREIGHTS exhibit continued strength. For ready loading £1-5 is the general quotation, but £1-7-6 is said to have been paid for Antwerp. A steamer is said to have been berthed for Liverpool, July loading, at £1-2 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday resulted in Rs. 5,40,000, being alloted in Bills at 1s. 4¾d. and 32½ lakhs in Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 13-16d., both figures being 1-32d. under the previous Wednesday's rates, but at the same time a full figure on the existing level of the rupee on this side. Additional allotments of 5 lakhs in bills were also made at 1s. 4 25-32d., but notwithstanding this our market here to-day has been very quiet at a decline of 1-32d., the following being closing rates for the mail :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 25-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	1·78¾	,,

For future delivery the Banks are not quite so good drawers, their rates for demand being :—

August	1s. 4 11-16d.	per rupee.
September	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
October	1s. 4⅝d.	,,

Credits for July delivery are negotiable at 1s. 4⅝d., but there is little Paper offering.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steadier rather at Rs. 97⅜ for Fours and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES continue to show singularly little change. Mills are almost all unaltered, and in Press Companies the only movement is in Mofussils, which are up to Rs. 430. Kemp and Co., Ld., are wanted at Rs. 341.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	771½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	£52
National Bank of India	87,320	$125 250		5 pct.	111

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 100	1,675

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	340
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 24	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	340
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	155
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	800
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	585
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	955
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 2[illegible]	660
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,25[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Gordon Mills	2,00[illegible]	500	500		157
Hindustan Mills	1,0[illegible]	1,000	1,000	830	750
Hinganghat Mill Co Ld	70[illegible]	5[illegible]	all	37½ p.s	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 30	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	40[illegible]	500	1,000	Rs. 25	480
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	56[illegible]	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,320
James Greaves Mills	10[illegible]	500	1,000	Rs. 25	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	14-5-[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,30[illegible]	1,[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 5[illegible]	1055
Khandeish	75[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. 30	835
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00[illegible]	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs. 30	760
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1[illegible]	Rs. 5	135
Madras United	500	1,[illegible]0	1,[illegible]	Rs. 40	2,660
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000		525
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 75	1,185
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	[illegible]	Rs. 8	1755
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 70	1,380
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	[illegible]	1,000	1,[illegible]	–	425
Nelgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	60[illegible]	1,000	1,000		20[illegible]
New Great Eastern	1,50[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	785
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	515
People of India S. & W Company	..	25[illegible]	25[illegible]	Rs. 6¼	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	[illegible]	500	50[illegible]		72
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	837½
Ripon	511	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 5[illegible]	7[illegible]5
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,[illegible]0	1,000	[illegible]00		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	35[illegible]
Sholapore Mills	678	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs 5	1,12[illegible]xd
Soonderdas	650	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	..	625
Southern India	1,000	50[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 15	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25[illegible]	25		23[illegible]
Victoria Mills	60[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Western India S.&M. Company	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	630
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	780

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Scindia, Captain J. Black, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Gordonia, Captain G. Cook, sails this morning for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo only.

THE steamer Europa, 1,492 tons, sailed yesterday, under Captain R. Jones, laden with a general cargo for Antwerp.

THE steamer Abkar, arrived in Bombay yesterday, under Captain R. Collin, laden with ballast and specie from Jeddah (May 20) via Aden.

THE steamer Architect, consigned to Messers K. Nixon and Co. cleared yesterday for Liverpool, under Captain T. A. Chandler. She carries a general cargo on board.

THE steamer Panama, 1,135 tons, agents Messrs. Beyts Craig and Co., arrived in Bombay, under Captain W. Humphries, yesterday, laden with a cargo of railway materials from Middlesborough (May, 7).

THE steamer Draco, 1,112 tons, Captain J. Douglas, brought to Bombay yesterday morning a general cargo and 1,756 tons of coals from Hull, (May 6) as per order. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Anchor-Line steamer Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain A. Trobetz, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Colombo, (June 4) with a general cargo and the following passengers on board :—Mrs A. Loumon Mr. F. Glicker ; and six deck.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, sailed last evening for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. de Almeida Queiraz, Mr. J. de P. Marques, and Mr. A. Barito for Marmagoa ; and 30 deck for Coast and Calcutta.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Surat, Captain J. L. Parfitt, which arrived in Bombay, the evening before the last, from Sydney (May 11), calling at Melbourne, Adelaide, Albany, and Colombo, brought in a general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt Reilly and child and Mr. Gibbons, from Sydney ; Mrs. Reilly from Napier ; Mrs. Miles, Mr. C. I. Pringle, Mr. H. Pullen, (senior and Junior), and Capt Brodribb from Melbourne, for London ; Mr. Figgs, Mr. Clifford and ayah, Messrs Johnson, Hotch, Mervin, Williams, Power and Haji Abdool from Melbourne for Bombay ; Mr. and Mrs, Von Trevor and Mr. Nicholson from Glenelg, for London ; and Lieutenant Colonel Ogilvie and Mr. and Mrs. Morse from Glenelg, for Bombay.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

9TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kirby Hall.	1759	Pearse	A	E. Bates & Co.
,, Zambesi	1540	Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Malwa	1759	Atkinson	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Govino	1451	Bratherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Ardbeg	1467	Greenfield	E F	....
,, Lepanto	1871	J. M. Irvin	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bissagno	1498	A. Pizzerello	H J	F. Bozzoni.
,, Maude	1127	J. C. Claxton	K	Beyts Craig & Co
,, C. of Venice	2200	H. Y. Moffat	L	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Wave	...	F.M. McCulloch	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kt. of St. Patrick	1493	R. H. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Gordonia	1565	G. Cook	O	McCulloch & Co.
,, Dunbar	1172	T. Wizzel	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, M. Tower	1863	S. Tiddy	Q	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Cleveland	1411	J. Jacob	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Bellana	1770	Blacklock	..	W.& A. Graham & Co.
,, Cuba	..	Heseason		K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
8	Surat (s)	Parfitt	Australia, May 11.
9	Pandora (s)	Trobetz	Colombo, June 4.
	Akbar (s)	Collins	Jeddah, May 29.
	Draco (s)	Douglas	Hull, May 6.
	Panama (s)	Humphries	Middlesbro, May 7.
	Keerata Roodrin	Nakoda	Beypore.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
9	Europa (s)	Jones	Antwerp.
	Canara (s)	Simpson	Coast & Calcutta.
	Scindia (s)	Black	Galle.

The following vessels were cleared out last evening:—
Steamer Gordonia, for Antwerp.
,, Architect, for Liverpool.

The following vessels have commenced loading since yesterday :—
Steamer Pandora, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Surat, for
,, Orion, for China.
,, Akbar, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
,, Draco, for Hull, New York, &c.
,, Govino, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
5	Brenda	Nickolls	Liverpool, March 12.
	Pharos	McGilvery	New York, Feb. 13.

DEPARTURES.

June 5.—Steamers Lalpoora, Counsellor, Chybassa, Cousins Arabib and Balcarres Brooke. Ship Glengarry. Barque Nino Bixio.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 8.

Ogilvie, Lt-Col, Mad, 19th M I, to rejoin, from Australia.

JUNE 9.

Townshend, Lt, 2nd C I Horse, on long leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9.

Anderson, Lt, Bo Comt Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Ogilvie, Lt-Col, Mad, 19th M I, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Broome, Lt, Bl, 13th B I, on duty, to Barreilly.
Phillips, Col, Bo, Polt Dept, on duty, to Wadhwan.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MITH—June 8, at Helensburgh, Scotland, William Wallis, aged 6 years, son of James George Smith.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLEY—June 4, at "Aberfoyle," Simla, the wife of R B Buckley, of a son.

DAVIDSON—June 3, at Madras, the wife of J P Davidson, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MACALISTER—June 2, at Jeypore, Rajpootana, the wife of the Rev. G. Macalister, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WROUGHTON—NASH—June 1, at "All Saint's Church," Coonoor, by Dr J Brandon, Henry William Frank, eldest son of Colonel W N Wroughton, M S C, to Edith Amy, second daughter of the late J T Nash, Esq.

DEATHS.

DUSTOOR—June 8, at Calcutta, Mr Cawasjee Bajonjee Dustoor, eldest brother of Dustoor of Sett Framjee Cawasjee Banajee's Atash Behram. His third day's ceremony of *Oothumna* will take place this evening, at Sett Framjee Cawasjee Banajee's Atash Behram, Bombay.

KEOWN—June 1, at Jalpaigoree, of cholera, Robert Waller Keown, Bengal Police, second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Keown, R N D R, Formerly Captain in the 18th Hussars, aged 29 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1887.

THERE is little chance, as we showed on good authority yesterday, of interesting Parliament this session upon any subject of Indian concern, and the Uncovenanted Civil Service, though they have a case quite strong enough to claim attention, must wait a while before they get a hearing for it at Westminster. Meanwhile an Association has been formed in London, under the presidency of Mr. Seymour King, M.P., for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and the Committee of the Association have drawn up a statement of the grievances complained of by the Service in its various branches which will serve to prepare public and Parliamentary opinion for a satisfactory discussion of the whole question. The case as thus presented is at least strong enough to demand an answer. It leaves no part of the sum total of complaints unrecorded. Just as Jean Jacques Rousseau's birth was his first sorrow, so the very name of the Uncovenanted is their first grief. They object to the name by which they are known, as it perpetuates a sneer which in days gone by was applied to "office clerks, book-keepers, and copyists," and applies it to men who are on the same social level as the Covenanted Civilians. But we suspect that they would tolerate the name which has been given to them if in more substantial matters they were treated on something like the same footing as the Covenanted Civilians. But their pay is less, their privileges are smaller and fewer, and when they at length take their pension it is small and unsatisfying even in rupees, and a dwindling pittance when exchanged into pounds sterling at home. The class who are concerned in this agitation number about eighteen hundred. They are officers in the Public Works, Telegraph, Forest, Police, Financial, Educational, Survey, Salt, Customs and other departments. No race question is necessarily involved because the grievances now brought under discussion for the most part attach to Europeans. Natives of India are not in the same sense affected by illiberal leave rules. All the rest that they require can be got within the compass of a short annual leave. They know nothing of the necessity of leave to Europe which presses upon the European official, and as they are under no obligation to change their rupees into sovereigns when they take their pensions, it matters little to them whether the rupee is worth two-shillings or sixteen-pence. Some of them will doubtless find in the grievances of their European colleagues material for an argument in favour of a larger employment of native labour in the Uncovenanted Service. But that question does not arise now. The Government deliberately adhere, for reasons of policy as well as for administrative reasons, to the principle of a large leavening of European intelligence and European character in the administration, and so long as their policy is continued on its present lines they must deal fairly with those whom they employ, no matter whether they be children of the soil or others.

In approaching the question whether the European Uncovenanted servants of the Government are fairly dealt with it should be borne in mind that the conditions of service of which they complain are not all open to complaint on the same grounds. For instance, officials who expected that they would get a sterling pension when they left the service, or a rupee pension worth two shillings to the rupee, and who now find that three, four or five thousand rupees a year will be worth only one and fourpence to the rupee, are the victims of a disappointment essentially different from that which is complained of by the victims of illiberal leave rules. In this latter respect, although the position of the Uncovenanted official is distinctly inferior to that of the Covenanted Civilian, it is no worse than it was when he joined the service. Here, although there may be much inequality of treatment, there is no semblance of a breach of faith, and the Uncovenanted have to show that there is something essentially illiberal in the conditions under which they have to work. And there are not a few amongst the dozen or so of complaints that they bring forward of which this may be said. Frequent supersession by Covenanted and Military officers is one. The refusal to allow service before the age of twenty-two to count as service before pension is another. This would be a plain injustice even if there were not the much easier conditions imposed upon the Covenanted Civilian to compare it with. For the term of service of the Uncovenanted is long enough. If he wants a pension he must have one of two things—either a medical certificate or a record of thirty years' service, in which leave, not even on medical certificate, must not be counted. The official apology for the rule doubtless is that it is impolitic to attach as much value to the service that a man can render before twenty-one as to the labour of his later years. But if that is so, the only logical course for the Government to take is to prohibit entrance into the Uncovenanted Service before the age of twenty-two. So long, however, as the work of young men under that age is accepted and paid for, it is as illogical as it is unfair to exclude it from the period of service which counts towards pension. The leave question may very fairly be settled on its merits, and without too close regard to what the Government have thought to be due to their favoured "protegés" of the Civil Service. A very simple principle underlies the problem —the principle that the object of leave and furlough is not to confer pleasure upon an official, but to make him an efficient instrument for his work. This consideration justifies the liberality of the leave rules for the Covenanted Service, and it condemns the rules in force amongst the Uncovenanted. One year's leave in ten years' service and two years' in eighteen are an obviously and lamentably deficient allowance. No other employers of labour than the Government thinking it worth while to pay for European skill and intelligence, would also think it worth while to use it with so little regard to the rest and climatic change that are necessary to keep it in efficiency. The appeal in this matter therefore lies, not to the generosity of the Government, but to its utilitarian sense. In a word it no more pays to overwork an Uncovenanted Civilian than it pays to overwork a horse.

The pension rules certainly do not err on the side of generosity. Such benefit as the Government offers its Uncovenanted servants under them is better than nothing, except in the not infrequent cases in which they offer nothing at all. But that is the most that can be said. Much is to be said by anyone who cares to approach the question on that point against the principle of granting pensions. But the Government have not yet abrogated the principle, and so long as they act upon it they should apply it fairly. To refuse one class of servants a pension on medical certificate before fifteen years' service in India, and to grant it to another class after five is capricious and inequitable, and such a provision could only be understood if it were explained as a means purposely invented for awakening discontent. As to the general complaint of the Uncovenanted that the maximum limit of pensions is too low, we should probably hear little of this if the pensions, such as they are, were paid in a coin that did not year by year fall in value. This is perhaps the part of the case in which the Uncovenanted Service have the strongest claims upon the sympathy of Parliament. The Committee are well advised in not resting their claims upon legal grounds. They have taken counsel's opinion as to their right to demand payment of their pensions in rupees, and counsel's opinion has gone against them. They frankly confess that though they have grievances, they have no rights defined by law, no charter or covenant to which they can appeal in a court of law. But their equitable claim to be paid pensions in a coin that goes a little further than the depreciated rupee is very strong. In resolution after resolution the pensions offered to Uncovenanted servants in England are named in pounds sterling while their Indian pay is named in rupees, and in the official pension code, until the paragraph was repudiated last year, there stood for years an instruction that for pensions stated in pounds sterling the equivalent in rupees was meant at two shillings in the pound. This part of the case, though it has not impressed itself upon the lawyers, might be made to appeal strongly to the sense of fairness of the House of Commons. But Mr. King must bide his time, and above all things must not endeavour to force the question upon the notice of a jaded Parliament.

WE have from time to time had to tell strange stories of the doings in the State of Jamnagar, where the Jam and chaos divide authority between them very much to the advantage of the latter. But the strangest story of all, and the most illustrative of the way in which the equities are vindicated under his Highness's benign rule, has yet to be told. We will tell it as it reached us. About a week ago the magistrate of Khamballia had before him in the capacity of a witness a certain Gokul Luhana, who in the course of the proceedings was so impressed with some unexplained irregularity that he exclaimed "such darkness can be seen only in his Highness the Jam's State." Upon this the magistrate, with a keen concern for the good name of the Jam and his administration, ordered the imprisonment of the offender, observing that the truculent traducer of the State would see the light in the gaol if he wished. A chance of enlightenment being thus afforded him, he went down to his cell, pondering over the Jamnagar way of administering justice. When he was brought up a few hours after and was asked "had he seen the light," he replied "No, Sir, and no one within talks of light." Again he was sent down, and this time was committed to the deepest dungeon 'neath the prison moat—if there is such a place. But in order that he should see all that a loyal subject ought to see he was accommodated with irons and subjected, we are told—though we hope this is only the product of a Jamnagar imagination—"to the most savage treatment." But the treatment was effectual. He became submissive, saw as much light as he was expected to see, and in its rays signed a document which the magistrate accepted as a recantation of his heresy, thereupon setting him at liberty. If there is a properly working revisionary system in the Jamnagar State this worthy magistrate, who was formerly an assistant master in a school, will be called upon to explain how he managed this strangely extra-judicial "fiat lux." At all events the incident will bear inquiry by the Special Commision which the Bombay Government are being urged to appoint for the setting right of so many things that have lately gone grievously wrong in the Jamnagar State.

THE Government have acted with commendable celerity in giving effect to the movement for the formation of a Volunteer Artillery Corps in Bombay. It seems only the other day that the project was started, and this week the local Government have notified the sanction of the Supreme Government to it. Captain Roughton, whose energy has created the corps, will very properly be its commanding officer, an appointment which will be approved of everywhere except in the Volunteer Rifle Corps, which thereby loses a valued officer. But there will be room for energy in the new corps, and Captain Roughton's transfer to it will be a guarantee for thoroughness in an enterprise which without hard work on the part of every one associated with it, would very inadequately take its part in the Volunteer force of Bombay. The good-will which the Government have from the first shown to the movement will go far to guarantee its success.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* notifies the formal sanction of the Bombay Government, with the approval of the Government of India, to the scheme for raising a corps of Artillery Volunteers in Bombay. The new corps will be commanded by Captain G. W. Roughton, at present commanding E Company, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and it will have its head-quarters in Bombay. The following Government Resolution on the subject is dated the 6th inst :—

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1887.

Letter from Captain G. W. Roughton, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, dated 24th May 1887.

In accordance with para. 19 of the Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX., Volunteers, I have the honor, on behalf of the Committee of the proposed Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps, to request that the sanction of Government may be accorded to the formation of an Artillery Corps in Bombay.

2. The following are the particulars required by 23 of the same Regulations :—

(a)—Proposed designation of the corps—The Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Proposed Commandant.—Captain G W Roughton, at present Commanding E Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

(b)—Proposed head-quarters—Bombay.

(c)—Copy of the nominal roll of those who have signed as willing to join—in all 60,—is sent herewith. Many more have expressed their intention of joining on the corps being started.

(d)—Proposed establishment—One Battery of Garrison Artillery as laid down in para. b, Section 45 of the same Regulations.

(e)—Arrangements for storage of arms and ammunition can no doubt be made with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

(f)—In the 1st instance arrangements could also most probably be made with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps for the provision of quarters for the Sergeant Instructor.

(g)—Several ranges are avilable in and near Bombay, the use of which can be obtained.

3. The proposed appointment of Captain Roughton as Commandant will necessitate his transfer from the existing Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to which, however, the sanction of the Commandant of that Corps has been obtained. As Commandant of a Battery, also Captain Roughton should take the rank of Major (see the same regulations, establishments, section 45, para, b), and sanction to such promotion is respectfully requested.

4. Para. 256 of the same regulations provides that when Volunteer Batteries are located at the same station with Garrison Batteries of Royal Artillery, they will make use of the stores allowed to the latter for drill purposes as well as the ordnance, &c., mounted in the fort armament. From paras. 286 *et seq* and appendix XXII. to the same regulations, however, it appears that the only ammunition supplied to Volunteer Artillery Corps is for 18 and 24-pounder smooth-bore guns and 9-pounder R M L guns, unless when commuted under para. 293. It is believed that none of these guns are mounted on the fort armaments in Bombay, and it is respectfully requested that inasmuch as the object of the formation of the proposed corps is to supplement the numbers of men available for working the guns on the Bombay Defences, which object cannot be obtained unless facilities be afforded for becoming efficient in the use of such guns, the special circumstances of the case may be taken into consideration by Government, and special sanction may be accorded for the issue of ammunition consistent with the working of, at all events, some of the guns which, under para. 256 before mentioned, the proposed corps will have to make use of.

5. It is presumed that members of the proposed corps, who have been efficients in other corps, whether Artillery or Rifle, will be considered as trained Volunteers for the purposes of the annual musketry course (Regulations section XV.), but in order to avoid any misunderstanding in this point, it is respectfully requested that express orders may be given upon it."

Telegram to the Government of India, No. 63-M., dated 30th May 1887.

Telegram from the Government of India, No. 1359-B., dated 31st May 1887.

"1359-B. Your 63, 30th May, Government of India have much pleasure in sanctioning proposed formation Bombay Volunteer Artillery."

Resolution.—The Government of India having sanctioned the proposed formation of an Artillery Corps in Bombay, his Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in directing that the usual General Order announcing the formation of the corps, its designation and establishment shall be issued.

2. With regard to para. 3 of Captain Roughton's letter, the Adjutant-General should be requested to submit, under the orders of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, the usual recommendation of Captain Roughton to command the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and respecting that officer's transfer from the existing Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

3. The Adjutant General should be also requested to report on the proposals made in paras. 4 and 5 of Captain Roughton's letter, on receipt of which report any necessary application will be made to the Government of India as regards the subjects treated of in para. 4.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN POREBANDAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY 30.

ON Saturday, the 28th ultimo, an event took place, which was unique in the history of education at Porebandar. It is a well-known fact here that Mrs. Lely the wife of the Administrator at Porebandar, takes great interest in the question of the female education of the Province. About sixty native ladies of all sections of the community, Nagar, Bhatia, Bania, &c., headed by Mrs. Ganapatram, the wife of the Deputy Educational Inspector of Sorath, visited the girls' school on the day in question, and gave a warm reception to Mrs. Lely and Miss Shaw. On their arrival at the school, they were received by Mrs. Ganapatram, who took them to the place, where the ladies were waiting to welcome them. The advanced girls of the school showered flowers upon them, after they had taken their seats, after which Mrs. Ganapatram delivered her address in Gujarati, of which the following is a translation :—

Sisters,—You all know that the English nation rules over our country. They have conferred endless benefits upon our people. We have steamers and railways, post offices, hospitals, and courts of justice, and a thousand other arts and sciences. But over and above this, the good which the English ladies have done to us is invaluable. They have opened our eyes, and taught us how to see. It would take me long if I were to tell you what seeds of civilization, of true morality, and of learning they have sown amongst the Zenana ladies, the purdanashin ladies, and generally amongst all the native ladies in Bengal, Madras and Bombay. They have achieved uncommon success in uprooting our ancient but evil and mischievous superstitions, the history of which is too long to be told here. This city should consider itself fortunate in having Mrs. Lely in its midst, who has already secured the services of Diwalibai, the patient and experienced head mistress of our girls' school. Backed by my experience of the Jamnagar, Rajkot and Porebandar female education, I beg leave to tell you that the advent of English ladies amongst us is like the visit of heavenly angels. In Jamnagar, where once I could barely count 100 girls in the school, we have now 500 girls under the kindly and unceasing care of Mrs. McClelland.

The speaker then spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the kindness and sympathy displayed by Mrs. Lely and Miss Shaw, and thanked them for all they had done for the good of the native children. The meeting dispersed after the singing of a few songs by the girls.

A few days later, Mr. Lely presided at a meeting held in the Taluka School at 6 p.m., to distribute prizes to the students of the Porebandar town schools. Amongst those present were Mrs. Lely and Miss Shaw ; Prince Bhowsingji, the Heir-Apparent, and Prince Vajesingji ; Mr. Sandford, C.E., Kathiawar Agency ; Mr. Shadbolt, Executive Engineer, Porebandar Extension Railway ; Mr. Tudball, Assistant Engineer, Porebandar Extension Railway ; Rao Sahebs Ganapatram Anupram Trawadi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Sorath Prant ; Ranchoddas Narotamdas Patel, Sir Nyayadesh ; Khan Saheb Kaikhushru, Port Superintendent ; Rao Sahebs Munsukhram Pranjiwan, Treasury Officer ; Gandabhai Indraji, 1st Class Magistrate ; Lakshmanrai, Nayayadish ; Jatashanker, Mer-Settlement Officer ; Bhukhandas Ichharam, L.C.E. ; Raghunathrao Vinayak Shastri, in charge Porebandar Dispensary ; Messrs. Lallubhai, Agency Pleader ; Chakan Gandhi, ex-Diwan of Porebandar ; Ganapatram Nanabhai Bhatta, Tutor to the Princes ; the Shethias and Mahomedans representing the Mahajan and Jamat of Porebandar and several others.

There were altogether about a thousand children present, accommodation for them being found in the shady places of the compound.

Rao Saheb Ganapatram then read his report as follows :—

We have a First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School teaching up to the 3rd Standard. It was a private institution till 1885, when the Rana Saheb, at the desire of Colonel Scott, then Assistant Political Agent in charge of this Prant, placed it on the list of Fund Schools, and handed over its management to the Educational Department. The school is 17 years old, having been opened in 1870, and the present head-master has, within the last 9 years, sent 17 boys to the various High Schools in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Kattyawar. One of the students is a member of the Bombay Elphinstone College at present. There are now 44 boys in the school ; and out of 29 presented for examination in the various standards, 17 have been successful in all heads. The Taluka School, as the main Gujarati School is called, came into existence in 1855. It has 300 boys on the rolls, and teaches the highest standards. Out of 180 presented for examination in the six standards, 112 passed in all heads. A Branch School was opened in 1884 by the Rana Saheb, at the instance of the Educational Department, backed by Colonel Scott. It numbers 104 boys at present, and teaches only the first two standards. I presented 42 boys in the examination, and all of them passed in all heads. Last, though not least, comes the Girls' School, which, in truth, should be called Mrs. Lely's Girls' School. (Cheers.) The school has undergone a complete metamorphosis under the fostering and unceasing care of Mrs. Lely. It has 214 girls on the rolls ; and out of 14 presented in the first two standards, 8 passed in all heads.

The Inspector then made some remarks regarding the progress of education in the private schools of the territory.

Mrs. Lely subsequently gave away the prizes, and Mr. Lely addressed the assembly as follows :—

As it is getting dark I am not going to delay you with a long speech, but I am sure you would all wish me to express to Mr Trawadi our thanks for the pleasant entertainment he has given us. One of the most hopeful signs for the future of Porebandar is the vigorous interest which has long been taken in education by the people themselves. On my arrival last year I found not only a large Government school, but a private Mahomedan school, the best of the kind I had ever seen. No doubt when located in the new building the Committee will receive for it the advantage of instruction and examination by the Educational Department. There were also several large private schools kept by Hindus. Now I wish but to say two things to you very briefly. One is this. Do not suppose for a moment that we wish you to leave these private schools, and crowd into the State school. On the contrary we will gladly help any masters whom the parents trust, provided that he in his own turn does honest and good work. As for your little girls, you may be quite sure that it is a pleasure to Mrs Lely to help them as far as she can. She is glad to see them because she likes them. Lastly, we must all be pleased to see the Kunwar Saheb here to-day. It is not the first time he has been present on such occasions, and may he live to meet the children's children of those who have received prizes to-day. (Applause.)

The meeting soon afterwards dispersed.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JUNE 5.

To alleviate in some measure the great inconvenience to which the people in camp are put on account of the failure of the water-supply this year, the local authorities are clearing and deepening some of the wells which have run dry. While thus engaged a few coolies had a miraculous escape from death two or three days ago. Three of them were down the well boring a hole in the rock to blast it when it accidentally exploded. Fortunately the blast was a failure, and no stones were dislodged ; and beyond a few superficial injuries sustained by two of the men no harm was done. This is all the more surprising as the force of the explosion sent up a large crowbar to something like thirty feet over the surface of the well, which is a very deep one, but happily it fell near the parapet, otherwise it would undoubtedly have killed the unfortunate men. The poor fellows were immediately hauled up and sent to the Civil Hospital close by, where their injuries were at once attended to. They are progressing favorably. When dynamite and other explosives could so advantageously be utilised for blasting purposes, it is hard to understand why the authorities in Berar cling with so much tenacity to the old-fashioned gunpowder, thus ignoring progress in science. Another accident occurred at the village of Wadali, where a man severely burnt himself in attempting to light some fireworks.

The ennui and lassitude to which the dreary rains subject us annually has made the question of establishing a library here a pressing necessity. Amraoti, being the head-quarters of the province, boasts of a large reading population, who will be delighted to encourage in every way such an institution to the best of their ability. A library, however, may be too ambitious a scheme, but there can be no reason why a reading room could not be started. Major Little, the popular Commandant of the Volunteers Corps, had such a scheme in view, as also a gymkhana for the Volunteers, but like all things in Berar, the project effervesced for a while and died a natural death. A reading room would be extremely popular, for the benefits to be derived from it are obvious. It will not only afford amusement individually to members, but it will be a decided gain in matters social to bring the people in closer touch with each other. There is a splendid library attached to the Amraoti Club here, but it is only for a select few, while the one in the town is too far away to be of much use to the residents in the camp. If there be pecuniary obstacles in the way, I am sure Major Little will be glad to help the movement in some way from the Corps funds if practicable.

The scarcity of house accommodation is so keenly felt here, that many who are able to afford it are investing their savings in buildings which are bespoken by would-be tenants long before completion. From the past two or three years additions are being made in this direction, without, however, satisfying the demand. It would be well if the energetic Secretary of the local Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Bombay were to construct some buildings for the Association, and let them at reasonable rates ; there will be no difficulty in getting tenants.

The famous policy of local self-government was introduced into the province last year under the title of Berar Rural Boards Law. After a trial the Resident has now promulgated for criticism draft rules for the constitution, power, jurisdiction of district boards and talook boards' and the extent of influence to be exercised over these bodies by Deputy Commissioners and other officials. In compliance with Mr. Cordery's request the several Municipalities in the province have already met in conclave to formulate their views on the subject, which are as varied as in the case of the burning question of a few months ago as to the disposal of the surplus Jubilee Fund, a question by the way which has not yet been definitely settled. The new-born *Sarvajanik Sabha*, more cautious, has passed a resolution in full committee deferring action in the matter till such time as the people had studied the subject in all its bearings. With this view the draft rules are being translated into the vernaculars, and when this is done, the committee will distribute it broadcast to elicit opinions and suggestions. The time allowed for criticisms is up to 1st July, and the provincial press is freely availing itself of the opportunity. After all is said and done, it is doubtful, if the people of Berar are educated enough to fully appreciate what is so facetiously called the boon of local self-government. Members of local bodies in the interior, but too frequently measure their exertions with the money value they attach to their services. They have yet to be inoculated with enough public spirit to volunteer their services gratuitously for the good of their country.

THE PREPARATION OF THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You suggest the advisability of publishing a monthly statement of the finances of the Municipality in a form more clear than that at present in use. I think that such a form should give the following particulars :—(1) Budget Estimate, (2) Current month, (3) Progressive total from 1st April to end of current month, (4) Progressive total for the same period of the previous year (for comparison) and the arrangement of the accounts under three divisions (a) Revenue, (b) Capital, (c) Suspense deposit and Advance accounts, with a statement of closing balances as follows :—

—	DEBTOR.		CREDITOR.	
	Cash.	Securities.	Cash.	Securities.
Revenue				
Capital				
Suspense, viz :—				
Bank of Bombay Loan				
Workshops Suspense Account				
Nesbit Road Bridge				
Municipal Building				
Advances				
Deposits				
Cash and Securities in hand and at Bankers				
Grand Total				

—Yours &c.,
June 9, 1887. ACCOUNTANT.

THE TANSA WATER WORKS LOAN.

THE following application by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for sanction to raise a loan of Rs. 1,06,00,000 on account of the Tansa water supply scheme is published in the *Government Gazette* :—

In continuation of this office No. 15651A., dated 3rd March 1866, I have the honor to request, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, under Act XI. of 1879, the favour of the sanction of Government to the raising of Rs. 1,06,00,000 (one krore and six lakhs of rupees) from the public, being the balance of the estimated cost of the Tansa Water Works after deducting the 17 lakhs raised in accordance with the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 2102, General Department, dated 14th June 1886. It is proposed to raise this amount in such instalments as may be deemed necessary during the progress of the works in the course of the remainder of the current year and in the ensuing five years, *i.e.*, up to December 31st of 1892. I ask for sanction to raise the full amount to avoid the necessity for troubling Government annually with an application and to save the delay in receiving sanction. Should Government have any objection to accord sanction at once for the whole amount, then I beg to ask that sanction may be given to raise a sum not exceeding 30 (thirty) lakhs, estimated to be expended on the Tansa Works up to the monsoon of 1888. As the period from July to September is the most favourable time for borrowing, I have the honor to request that Government may be pleased to communicate their sanction to me at the earliest possible date to allow of the necessary arrangements being made.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 8.

The Foreign Ambassadors here are advising the Cretans to act with moderation and to keep within legal bounds.

The Grand Vizier refuses to discuss the demands of the Delegates unless the Manifesto issued, declaring against payment of taxes, is withdrawn.

THE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

A Select Committee, consisting of 19 members, has been appointed to inquire into the Army and Navy estimates. It is understood that Lord Randolph Churchill will be the Chairman.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

Should any one of the Great Powers decline to adhere to the terms of the Egyptian Convention within the three years agreed upon for the evacuation, such refusal will be regarded as an "external danger" requiring the postponement of the evacuation.

THE JUBILEE.

The preparations for the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee are being actively carried on.

Members of every Royal Family in Europe are coming to London to be present at the ceremony.

The Native Officers of the Indian Cavalry now in England will form part of her Majesty's Escort on the Jubilee Day.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, JUNE 8.

Dr. Mackenzie has performed another operation on the Crown Prince.

His Royal Highness will shortly go to London for further operations on his throat.

THE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ON A EUROPEAN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 9.

The General Court-Martial on Lieutenant Henry Edward Cotton Way re-assembled at ten o'clock this morning at the same place.

The prisoner was again brought before the Court, and asked what he had to say in defence. He handed in a written defence, which was read aloud by the Judge Advocate General. The defence was marked and signed by the President, and attached to the proceedings.

The Court then again adjourned till to-morrow for the purpose of considering its finding.

The proceedings were hitherto confined to the first charge.

The substance of Lieutenant Way's defence pointed out very clearly to the entire absence of motive of a criminal intent He reminded the Court that the second abstract put before him for signature at the last moment before the Gwalior left Bombay, was signed hurriedly, without acquainting himself of its contents. So far from being in need of money, he left behind an unclaimed balance with his banker, by whom subsequently it was forwarded to England. Had Reuben forwarded the original abstracts within a reasonable time, it would have been duly honoured by the Presidency Paymaster before Lieut. Way's arrival in Bombay. He pleaded guilty of culpable negligence, but had done nothing that could be construed into intentional wrong-doing.

THE TOBIN-BAGGALLAY LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 9.

Before Colonel La-Touche, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, this afternoon, the case of Mr. Tobin against Mr. Baggallay was called. It was a case in which Mr. Tobin, solicitor, proceeded against Mr. Baggallay, Engineer, South Mahratta Railway, for defamation of character, the defendant having, it was asserted, alleged on various occasions that Mr. Tobin had sold him an unsound horse, and deceived him.

The previous day an application had been made for a postponement by the defendant's solicitor. This course was strongly objected to by the complainant, and noon to-day was consequently fixed for the hearing. At the appointed time the defendant and his solicitor, Mr. Burder, attended, but Mr. Tobin was not present. Mr. Burder therefore made an application that the case be dismissed, and his client acquitted. The Magistrate was inclined to give him 24 hours, seeing he had telegraphed saying he would arrive at two o'clock. Mr. Burder replied that they had attended at great personal inconvenience, and thought they were entitled to an acquittal as the Magistrate would certainly not hear the case to-day. If every person were to choose his own hour, the Magistrate would never finish.

The case was adjourned for 24 hours.

ASSAULTING A POLICE SEPOY IN THE EXECUTION OF HIS DUTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 8.

The case against a Bombay Parsee, Nowrojee Merwanjee Tarachund, charged with assaulting a Police sepoy in uniform, while in the execution of his duty, was concluded to-day. The following is a *resume* of the charge :—

The defendant was driving with several friends from the Bund, when the sepoy stopped his carriage, thinking it a hired conveyance. The defendant resented the interference, pushed and finally whipped the sepoy, who blew his whistle, when a European constable, Lowe, came up immediately, stopped the carriage, and took the defendant's card. Two European constables, Stokes and Burrell, then came. Constable Lowe's evidence shows that he witnessed the first assault. Lowe proceeded to the Bund after ordering the sepoy to take the carriage inmates to the police station, with the view of prosecuting the driver. The sepoy started with the carriage, Stokes and Burrell being close behind. Near the Napier Hotel, the defendant, who drove after the first stoppage, instead of turning towards the police station, was proceeding straight forward, when the sepoy again seized the horses, and was again assaulted, the defendant then galloping away. Stokes and Burrell witnessed the second assault.

Mr. Narrayan Bhikaji, H. S. Magistrate, First Class, in giving judgment, found that the carriage was not a public conveyance, having been nine days in defendant's stables without payment, therefore the sepoy was not justified in interfering. Regarding the first assault he gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him, but found him guilty of the second assault. He was not justified in offering resistance to a public servant, and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 51, or fifteen days' simple imprisonment. The fine was paid.

The defendant asked for a copy of the proceedings, and gave notice of appeal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 9.

The Italian mail steamer Raffaelo Rubattino, which left Bombay on the 1st instant at 5 p. m., arrived at Aden on the morning of the 8th.

COLOMBO, JUNE 9.

The French mail steamer Oxus from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been very firm, prices hardening.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent.	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	43 13-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes for Aden at noon on Saturday, the 11th.

A GOOD deal of important business was disposed of by the Bombay Municipal Corporation at their sitting yesterday afternoon. Captain Martin proposed that Captain Selby should be appointed to fill up the vacancy on the board of the Victoria Technical Institute, caused by Mr. Ollivant having left India. Sir Frank Souter proposed the name of Mr. Charles, Acting Municipal Commisioner, for the vacancy. Colonel Portman and Colonel Merewether having urged that the Corporation had not yet received any intimation about the vacancy, and that no occasion had, therefore, arisen to proceed with the election, both the propositions were thrown out by the meeting. Another subject which provoked much discussion was a motion by Dr. Blaney, asking the Commissioner to inform the Corporation as to the working of the bee-hive destructor which was sanctioned by the Corporation in the year 1885. The Acting Commissioner replied that the destructor was in course of construction at the Municipal workshops, that it was expected to be finished in a month and that he would report how it worked, as soon as he had tried it. On this explanation Dr. Blaney withdrew his motion. Dr. R. N. Khory then proposed a resolution to the effect that the Corporation were prepared to take over the management of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital from the Government. Mr. Charles upheld the views expressed by Mr. Ollivant on a previous occasion that the Municipal Commissioner having already been greatly burdened with work could not afford to add to it by undertaking the control and management of the hospital. On a division, a majority of the Corporation was found to be opposed to Dr. Khory's proposition. The next item on the agenda paper which gave rise to some warm debate was the reply prepared by a committee of the Corporation to the letter of Government regarding the reduction of the consolidated rate by three-quarter per cent. The committee while admitting that a mistake had been made by the Corporation in not proportionately reducing the town duties on the reduction of the consolidated rate, declared that the Corporation had simply acted in good faith, and that under the present law they were forced to postpone further action in the matter until the time for passing the next budget. After a protracted debate, in the course of which Dr. Blaney justified his conduct in originally proposing the reduction, the report was adopted and the chairman was requested to forward it to Government.

THE Bombay Municipal expenditure is showing a very decided upward tendency. In 1883-4, the actual expenditure was Rs. 37,15,812 ; in 1884-5, Rs. 38,81,020 ; and in 1885-6, Rs. 40,66,940.

MAJOR J. B. LAWRENCE will succeed Mr. W. Foxton, who shortly retires, as Cantonment Magistrate of Kurrachee, but for the present he is to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum.

DURING the absence of Major A. H. Mayhew, Mr. H. C. Mules acts as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Shikarpore.

THE appointment of Mr. T. M. Filgate to be Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, in addition to his other duties, is gazetted.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. P. GREANY has been appointed to act as Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, and Surgeon-Major B. Barry to act as Civil Surgeon, Satara, during the absence of Surgeon-Major D. A. Patterson.

CONSEQUENT upon the granting of privilege leave to Mr. J. H. E. Hart, Mr. J. Whiting will act as Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Superintending Engineer, Central Division ; and Mr. A. Hill as Executive Engineer, Nira Canal. The duties of Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation), will be performed by the Public Works Secretary during Mr. Hart's absence.

THE Right Rev. J. Gomes Ferreira, the Bishop Elect of Cochin, has proceeded from Timor to Macao, where his consecration will take place, before he comes to Cochin to take charge of his new diocese.

THE Portuguese Consul in Bombay has received a telegram from Aden that Dr. Antonio Pedro da Costa, the Bishop of Damaun, is coming to Bombay by the P. and O. mail steamer, which arrives next Monday.

COLONEL F. LANCE, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations in India, in the absence of Mr. Hallen.

IT is reported from Kandahar that a caravan has been plundered on the way to Kabul. A niece of the Governor of Kandahar was carried off by the robbers.

THE Select Committee on the Punjab Land Bills is now sitting three times a week at Simla, so that the Report is likely to be soon ready for presentation to Council.

MR. TURNER, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has been suddenly called home, and left by the last mail. It is expected that the Hon'ble Mr. Robert Steel will be elected President in his place.

SIR ALFRED LYALL will leave Allahabad on the 20th November next, Sir Auckland Colvin assuming charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West on the following day. Captain Leonard Gordon, now on the Viceroy's Staff, will be Sir Auckland Colvin's Aide-de-Camp, and Mr. J. R. C. Colvin, 9th Bengal Lancers, his Private Secretary.

THE French Government have deputed M. Ussele, Garde General of their Forest Service, to study the question of Forestry in India. M. Ussele is expected to arrive early this month.

THE following are the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of May : 1885, Rs. 10,96,62,000 ; 1886, Rs. 12,57,79,000 ; and 1887, Rs. 10,68,20,000.

THE report of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1886-87 contains an item which will be highly gratifying to temperance advocates. With the exception of beer and porter, every kind of liquor showed a decline in the year's imports ; and even in the case of beer, Messrs. Bass and Co. had twice to reduce the strength of their brew "in the hope of meeting the public taste." The decline of spirits of all kinds, brandy, whisky, gin, &c., was four-and-a-half per cent. on the previous year, and fourteen hundred cases of Exshaw were re-exported to the United Kingdom, as a suitable price could not be obtained for them here. Gin appears to have gone much out of favour, as there were only 13,450 gallons imported last year, whereas ten years ago the importations were 45,898 gallons. The decline in wines and liquors was greater still, last year's importations being ten per cent. less than those of 1885-86, and the lowest ever tabulated in a single year. Champagne declined eight per cent., claret five per cent., port 23½ per cent., sherry 13 per cent. The attempt to introduce Australian wines meets no encouragement. To quote the report :—"A steady decline is noticeable in the consumption of wines for many years past, and there can be no doubt that the number of people in this country who drink wine is diminishing owing possibly to the necessity for stricter economy, or perhaps partly to the growth of temperate habits.

BRIGADE-SURGEON R. E. PEARSE, the Principal Medical Storekeeper, Madras, has been congratulated by Government on the successful result of his experiment of locally manufacturing *spiritus œther nitrosi*—an experiment which has not hitherto been tried in Madras. The Director-General of Stores in the India Office at first suggested the desirability of its manufacture here, seeing the very high charges paid for it in England. Dr. Pearse has manufactured it at a cost less than it could be procured from England, and of unexceptionable quality. This is but a pioneer effort, and we trust that other drugs might similarly be manufactured in Madras, with advantage to the State, to which end we would suggest that a manufacturing chemist be got out from England by Government and attached to the Store Depot.

THE Finance Committee have, it is stated, recommended a curtailment of the monthly grant now made by Government towards the maintenance of the establishment of St. George's Cathedral. The grant now made is Rs. 400 per mensem, but the Finance Committee have suggested that it should be reduced to Rs. 100 a month, the remainder of the cost of the performance of divine worship being borne by the congregation. The Government of India have asked for the opinions of the Madras Government on the subject, and the matter has accordingly been referred, in the first place, for the remarks of the Venerable the Archdeacon.

ALTHOUGH the greater part of Rajputana is subject to excessive heat and long periods of drought, the system of irrigation there is rather primitive, the water being drawn entirely from tanks. Still irrigation seems to be remunerative, for while the total expenditure up to the close of the year has amounted to Rs. 15,46,365, the nett revenue, after deducting working expenses, was Rs. 87,495, which gives a return of 5·66 per cent. on the capital outlay. Last year there was a decrease in the outlay on maintenance, but an increase of 2,606 acres in the area irrigated ; while the value of the crops dependent on irrigation was upwards of five lakhs of rupees, or more than five times that of the water revenue assessed upon them. The rainfall last year was deficient in both Ajmir and Marwara, and this is expected to lead to the water supply for the *rabi* harvest being deficient, and to a consequent decrease in the area irrigated. The Government is well satisfied with the results of the year's operations, which, it says, is mainly due "to improvements in administration, to careful distribution of water, and to economy in maintenance."

THE Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of the North-West Provinces propose to institute two scholarships, to be called "Jubilee scholarships," of the respective value of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 for one year, tenable at any school in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, by the son or daughter of a member of the Association or others wholly dependent on a member of not less than 12 months' standing. The senior scholarship of Rs. 100 is to be held by a student who has passed the matriculation examination of one of the Indian Universities, and needs assistance in order to proceed to a degree. The junior scholarship of Rs. 50 is to be held by a student who has passed standard IV. in the Government code for European Schools in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and needs assistance in order to proceed to the middle and high standards. Each scholarship is renewable annually at the discretion of the Committee, subject to favourable reports of the diligence and good conduct of the scholar. The Association has also decided, with regard to the recent notification of the Government of India as to scholarships tenable in England, to offer to the most successful candidate (the son or daughter of a member of the Associations or one wholly dependent on a member) educated in any European school in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, an additional stipend of Rs. 300 annually, during tenure of the scholarship, to be called the "Association Lyall Scholarship."

ANOTHER of the recommendations made by the Finance Committee is the reduction of the salary of the Registrar of the Diocese at Madras, from Rs. 2,560 to Rs. 1,800 a year. The latter amount is, it appears, the salary paid to the Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay, and the Finance Committee fail to see any reason why a higher rate should be paid at Madras. The matter has been referred for the remarks of Mr. Rowlandson, the present incumbent, who, however, in the event of the proposed reduction being adopted, will not be a sufferer by it, as the change will only be carried out on the occurrence of a vacancy. The allowance of Rs. 50 a month made in Madras to the person who performs the duties of Marriage Registrar has also come under the observation of the Finance Committee. They remark that, while in Madras, one of the clerks in the Secretariat, and in Bombay the Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, are paid for performing the duties of Marriage Registrar, corresponding duties in Calcutta are performed by the Inspector-General of Registration without special remuneration. The work, they further remark, is merely nominal, and they have recommended that the allowance, both of Madras and Bombay, be withdrawn, similar arrangements being introduced at those places to those now in force at Calcutta.

A COMMISSION formed of Colonel Marshall, Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Chief Justice, and Moulvie Mahmud has settled the long-existing dispute between Sultan Nawaz Jung and his nephew Burruck Jung regarding the division of the family property. It is not yet known, however, what the terms of the settlement are.

TELEGRAMS from London announce that the deliveries in the London market of Indian tea in May last amounted to 7,500,000 lbs. as against 5,900,000 lbs. cleared in the corresponding month of last year. The stock on the 31st of the month was 35,700,000 lbs. as compared with 22,600,000 at the end of May 1886. The quantity of tea landed in the month was 1,900,000 lbs. as compared with 820,000,000 lbs. last year. Deliveries of China tea were 10,000,000 lbs. as against 11,000,000 lbs. in May, 1886, showing a decrease of one million pounds, and the stock was 43,152,000 lbs. as against 40,109,000 lbs. in 1886. The quantity landed in May last was three million pounds against one million in May 1886.

ARRANGEMENT are in progress for celebrating yet another Jubilee. On the 8th of January, 1888, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Caldwell will complete his 50 years of residence in India, and the Christians in connection with S. P. G. Missions in Tinnevelly wish to celebrate his Jubilee as a joyous event in the history of the Church in Tinnevelly, and to perpetuate the memory of his prolonged labours by instituting a fitting memorial. Bishop Caldwell is widely known, and has many European friends not only in this country, but also in England. It is proposed to determine what form the memorial should take after the subscriptions have come in.

IT is said that the Pandita Ramabai wishes to return to India in the course of a year or so. She is now at Philadelphia, pursuing the study of Kindergarten and other subjects. She intends on her return to India to establish a Home for child-widows, in which they may receive industrial as well as moral and literary training to adapt them to self-supporting work.

THE annual exports of opium fom Persia amount to about 2,500 cases, valued at £170,000. The poppy is grown around Ispahan, but the cultivation is steadily extending, and is said to have encroached on the lands available for other crops, the cultivators being attracted by the larger profits derived from it. The best markets for Persian opium are London and Hongkong. A fair trade is also done in tobacco, which is also grown principally in and around Ispahan, and the demand has increased since the smoking of cigarettes has become the fashion. Most of the tobacco goes to Bagdad, Beyrout and Aleppo.

A LONDON correspondent, writing by the last mail to a Madras paper, says :—"I am sorry to hear that the Northbrook Club, which was established as a place of common meeting for all persons who took an interest in Indian matters, is at present convulsed by a serious internal quarrel. The committee of the Club recently invited Sir M. E. Grant Duff to a banquet. The late Governor of Madras is believed to be hostile to native opinion on certain matters, and the consequence was that some members of the Club proposed that Mr. Ilbert should be invited to the same banquet. This proposal has, I believe, aroused a very bitter feeling in the Club, and there is said to be some danger of a disruption. I am not surprised to hear this. On the few occasions when I have been in the Northbrook Club, I never could see any signs of the fraternisation of 'the races.'"

THE sesquipedalian title for the Queen, proposed by the Marquis of Lorne, and which would run nearly level with the yard-long name of the Tzar of all the Russias, is not to be adopted, and neither is Mr. Baden-Powell's suggestion, made in one of the monthly reviews, of the title "of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the dominions and territories of the British nation, Queen, defender of the Faith, Empress of India." The Government have decided to bring in a Bill "if it be agreeable to the members of the different Colonial Governments" to extend the Royal title so that it shall be in future "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof." We presume "Empress of India," &c., follows.

RUMOURS are afloat in Constantinople of a plot on the part of certain Ulemas and other friends of the deposed Sultan Murad who remains in the Palace. His banker, M. Ketchoglu, an Armenian, was on Saturday expelled from Turkey, and is now at Varna. The reason alleged for his expulsion is that he wrote a disrespectful letter to the Palace regarding a claim against the Government. The correspondent of the *Daily News* is disposed to discredit the existence of the alleged plot, which has probably been imagined in consequence of the expulsion of M. Ketchoglu.

DURING the stay of the Salinger Opera Company in Japan, they were prohibited by the British Minister there, presumably from deference to Japanese susceptibilities, from performing the "Mikado." The Company, however, were equal to the occasion, and played the piece under the title of "Three Little Maids from School."

THE English papers report the death of Mr. James Hunt, who was one of the pioneers of railway construction in India. As principal partner in the firm of Messrs. Hunt, Bray and Elmsley, he came out to this country in 1847-48 to carry out the contract for the first section of the East India Railway from Howrah. The same firm subsequently took the contract for the branch-line (as it was then called) to the Raneegunge Collieries. In 1853 54 Mr. Hunt moved his head-quarters to Mirzapore, whilst he constructed a long section of the E. I. Railway up to the crossing of the Jumna at Allahabad. In 1857, during the Mutiny, his offices and compound at Mirzapore were securely fortified and garrisoned, so that they became a sort of city of refuge to many distressed people. To all who were in need and trouble he showed almost unbounded liberality and hospitality. After his retirement from this country, Mr. Hunt entered into another contract for the line from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, which work was efficiently carried out by his agents and representatives. There are probably not many of the present generation in India who can remember Mr. Hunt personally. He enjoyed the full confidence of Lord Dalhousie and Bishop Wilson of Calcutta, two men not easily satisfied and not likely to make a mistake in the bestowal of their friendship. Mr. Hunt died in London on the 5th May, in the 79th year of his age. One of his sons, Mr. F. Seager Hunt, is the Conservative member for Marylebone.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE appointment, which we announced on Tuesday had been decided upon, of Colonel B. H. Pottinger, R.A., to be Military Secretary to Government, is gazetted. The appointment carries with it the rank of Brigadier-General.

THE services of Lieutenant G. C. Birdwood, S.C., 1st Bombay Lancers, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT H. VIDAL, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 29th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for one year on medical certificate.

THREE important promotions are notified in to-day's "Government Gazette," Majors Charles Frederick Hughes, S.C., Freeman Henry Jackson, General List, Infantry, and Major Henry Byam Abbott having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the completion of twenty-six years' service. Of these officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes alone has seen active service. He took part in the expedition against the Foodhla Arabs in 1865-6, and also in the Afghan war in 1879-80, when he was present at the action of Ahmed Khel.

IT is notified for information that the Government of India has decided that in the case of an Officer under the new leave rules proceeding on sick leave to England from Burma, the leave shall commence from the date on which he quits the station where he is examined and invalided by the Medical Board.

ALL soldiers serving, who may have been guilty of fraudulent enlistment who shall confess the same, and all soldiers now undergoing imprisonment for desertion, will receive a free pardon on the 20th June. A similar concession will be made to the Native Army.

MAJORS of Royal Artillery who, on promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, are transferred to commands in other presidencies, will be allowed to travel at the public excense.

COLOR-SERJEANT CHARLES BROOKE, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, has been granted the Silver Medal for distinguished conduct in the field in Burma.

CAPTAIN C. E. JERVOIS, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, Mandalay, has been transferred to Madras.

LIEUTENANT R. BROWN, 1st Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Shwebo ; Lieutenant R. M. Edwards, 2nd Queen's, Post Transport Officer at Fort Stedman ; Lieutenant Nelson, 29th Madras Infantry, Post Transport Officer at Pyinmana; and Lieutenant Crocker, Post Transport Officer, Alon, to be Post Transport Officer at Kendat, *vice* Lieutenant C. H. Schleisinger, 18th Bengal Infantry, appointed Staff Officer of the Chindwin District.

LIEUTENANT R. H. TWIGG, 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the Mounted Infantry in the Bhamo Command.

SURGEON MAJOR C. T. PETERS, I.M.S., has been ordered to Bombay from Burma.

It has been notified that the officer holding the combined appointments of Director of Garrison Instruction in India and Superintendent, British Army Schools, Bengal, will in future be designated "Director of Military Education in India," and his assistant "Assistant Director of Military Education in India."

A RIFLE MEETING has been arranged for the troops at Mandalay, to take place on the 11th instant.

A FIELD TELEGRAPH OFFICE was opened at Mogok and at Bernard Myo on the 18th May, and both offices were connected with Thabeitkyin on the 24th May.

CAPTAIN P. W. MILTON, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the Mounted Infantry at Shwebo, vice Lieutenant Burke, proceeded to Mandalay on sick leave.

LIEUTENANT C. W. B. FARRANT, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed to command the Seging Company of Mounted Infantry.

UNDER instructions from the Surgeon-General Bombay, Surgeon W. A. Corkery, I.M.S., has been directed to return to Bombay, from Burma, and report himself to the Deputy Surgeon-General.

LIEUTENANT J. R. DYAS, 2nd Hampshire Regiment, Special Service Officer, has been attached to the Intelligence Branch, Upper Burma Field Force, for duty.

CAPTAIN W. C. FAURE-FIELD, Military Accounts Department, has been appointed Field Paymaster, Upper Burma Field Force ; and Captain H. F. S. Ramsden, relieved, has been ordered to proceed to Simla for duty, under the orders of the Accountant General, Military Department.

SERGEANT F. MCDONNELL, of the Poona Volunteers, being the best shot among the Volunteers of this Presidency, has been awarded the provincial silver medal. The next best shot is Sergeant W. Cahill.

IT is notified in the *Government Gazette* that the Government has sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Artillery corps in Bombay, to be designated. "The Bombay Volunteer Artillery."

LIEUTENANT J. R. L. MACDONALD, R.E., will have charge of the detachment of Sappers going to Lundi Kotal.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 9.—The barometer has risen rapidly in Northern and Central India, and has fallen slightly in Bombay and in Southern India. The barometer is about two-tenths below the average on the Bombay coast and nearly a tenth above it in the N.-W.-P. and the Punjab. The winds are light in the Bay and Northern India. Burma has received moderate rain during the past day, but the weather is fine and the skies clear in Northern India. The winds in Guzerat and North Bombay indicate feeble cyclonic circulation to a centre of Bombay Coast. Moderate rain has fallen on the West Coast as far north as Ratnageri, and some light showers in Central India and the Central Provinces. Karwar, Mercara, Mangalore, and Diamond Island report two inches ; Cochin, Moulmein, Goa and Ratnagiri one inch.

INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

THE Military Budget Estimate for all India for the year 1887-88 sets down the total anticipated military expenditure for the current year at Rs. 14,01,00,000, as compared with Rs. 13,28,84,000, for the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 72,16,000, of which, as we pointed out in a recent article on the Bengal Military Budget Estimate, Rs. 53,57,510 represents the increased expenditure for the year in this Presidency alone. This increase in Indian military expenditure is general through all the heads into which the estimate is sub-divided, with the exception of four, viz.:—Grant 5, clothing establishments, supplies, and services ; Grant 12, education ; Grant 14, miscellaneous services ; and Grant 16, rewards for militray services, in which there is a reduction of Rs. 2,81,120 ; Rs. 25,210 ; Rs. 14,20,680 ; and Rs. 1,950 respectively. Under Grant 1, Army and Garrison Staff, an expenditure of Rs. 52,05,470, or an increase of Rs. 3,23,290, is provided for ; under Grant 2, Administrative Staff, a total of Rs. 19,03,320, or an increase of Rs. 13,610 ; under Grant 3, regimental pay, allowances and charges a total of Rs. 7,32,07,890, or an increase of Rs. 37,41,960 ; under Grant 4, Commissariat Establishments, supplies and services, the total estimated for is Rs. 3,02,34,460, or an increase of Rs. 38,19,780. The total of Grant 5, remount and cattle establishments, supplies and services, is Rs. 20,64,870, or a decrease of Rs. 2,81,120. under Grant 6, clothing establishments, supplies, and services, Rs. 14,00, 640 or an increase of Rs. 25,840 ; under Grant 7, barrack establishments, supplies and services, Rs 19,70,670, or an increase of Rs. 27, 430 ; under Grant 8, administration of martial law, Rs. 3,12,890, or an increase of Rs. 22,720 ; under Grant 9, medical establishments, supplies and services, Rs. 58,96,950, or an increase of Rs. 2,66,820. Grant 10, Ordnance establishments, supplies, and services, absorbs Rs. 56,05,800, being an increase of Rs. 3,68,380 ; Grant 11, Ecclesiastical, Rs. 2,84,450, or a small increase of Rs. 8,590 ; Grant 12, education, Rs. 3,67,620, or a decrease of Rs. 25,210 ; Grant 13, sea transport charges, Rs. 5,67,000, or an increase of Rs. 17,000, Grant 14, miscellaneous services, provides for a total of Rs. 13,86,460, or a reduction of Rs. 14,20,680 : and Grant 15, Volunteer Corps, a total of Rs. 10,28,400, or an increase of Rs. 38,230.

Under the general head of non-effective services Grant 16, rewards for military services, shows a total of Rs. 67,410 ; or a small decrease of Rs. 1,950 ; Grant 17, military pensions to Europeans, Rs. 10,35,910, or an increase of Rs. 1,11,990 ; Grant 18, military pensions to natives, Rs. 67,97,490 or an increase of Rs. 1,38, 770 ; Grant 19, widows' pensions and compassionate allowances, Rs. 2,11,970, or an increase of Rs. 4,180 ; and Grant 20, departmenal pensions, Rs 5,50,250, or an increase of Rs. 16,360. The numbers provided for are as follows:—European army —3,696 officers, 69,856 warrant and non-commissioned officer, rank and file. Native army—British Officers, 1,574 ; British non-commissioned officers and men, 154, native officers 2,756 ; native non-commissioned officers and men 1,40,693, giving a total of 218-729 of all ranks, with 13,268 horses, exclusive of 14,712 maintained by native Sillidar Cavalry in Bengal, and 4,490 in Bombay, against 207,873 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and 13,268 horses in the year 1885-86. There is thus an anticipated increase in the effective strength of the armies in India of 10,856 officers and men during the current year.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending the 7th instant :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 6th, 9 feet 10 inches against 13 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Kharif transplanting in progress in four talukas ; seedlings injured by high winds in Sakro Taluka. Fever in seven talukas. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 22, 30, and 32 ; and Mirpur Batoro 20, 48, and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River normal, preparation for kharif general. Fever in three, small-pox in nine, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Rice, wheat, and jowari in Sukkur 24, 26, and 42 ; Shikarpur 21, 24½, and 40 ; and Larkhana 20, 27, and 44 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting continues in four talukas ; kharif cultivation in progress. Fever in three, small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in one taluka. River at Kotri on 6th, 9 feet 10 inches against 13 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Wheat 24, bajri 38, jowari 40, rice white 20, and red 30 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Canals all flowing. Measles in Jacobabad and Shahdadpur. Heat increasing. Wheat 24, rice 20, jowari 48, and bajri 44 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 28 cents. Preparations for kharif cultivation in progress. Public health good. Wheat 28 and bajri 31 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Weather cloudy. Public health good. Bajri 30, wheat 21, and maize 48 pounds.

Kaira.—Land being manured. Public health good ; cattle free from disease. Bajri 31, wheat 24½, and rice 24½ pounds.

Surat.—Field operations continue. Cattle healthy ; cholera in some villages of Pardi Taluka. Jowari 35 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather hot and cloudy. Ague in two and small-pox in eight talukas ; cholera in Amalner, Pachora, Chopda, Savda, Bhusaval, and Jalgaon ; cases 565, fatal 203. Prices stationary.

Nasik.—Preparation for kharif sowing in progress throughout the district. Rain in 10 talukas ; maximum at Igatpuri 2 inches 36 cents, minimum at Malegam 1 cent. Cholera at Nasik, 2 attacks, 1 death ; at Yeola 8 attacks, 8 deaths ; appearance of small-pox in one village of Kalvan Taluka. Wheat 28½, bajri 36 29-40 and rice 20 23-40 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, except on 3rd ; heavy on 5th and 6th ; total of week 7·27 inches ; total from 1st January 7·38, being 4·32 above average. Abnormal temperature nil on 1st, 1° cool on 2nd, 1° warm on 3rd and 4th, and then gradually fell to 6° cool on 7th. Vapour in air normal ; wind normal from 1st to 5th ; abnormal wind from north-east on 6th, and from east (and strong) on 7th. Lightning on 4th, thunder-storm on 5th, thunder and lightning on 6th.

Thana.—Rain 34 cents, total 1 inch 41 cents. Sowing operations commenced. Cholera in Bassein Taluka, cases 11, fatal 2 ; small-pox in Bhiwndi Taluka, cases, 5, fatal 1 ; slight fever in four and cattle-disease in one taluka. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 6th instant.) —Rain 1 inch 4 cents. Fever in Pen and Panvel, and small-pox in Panvel Taluka ; cattle-disease in Panvel and Mangaon Talukas. Sowing commenced. Rice second sort 26 2-5 and tur dal second sort 21 pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 3 inches 38 cents, total 4 inches 37 cents. Sowing begun in some talukas. Weather stormy. Slight fever in two, small-pox in two, and slight cattle-disease in parts of eight talukas. Nagli 16-36, vari 14-21, and rice 12-57.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district ; maximum 1 inch and 76 cents in Bhimthadi and minimum 6 cents in Peta Mulshi. Land is being prepared for cultivation in Indapur, Purandhar, and Bhimthadi Talukas ; sowing of hundi completed in Peta Baramati, and that of mug in progress in Sirur Taluka. Public health generally good ; slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Purandhar Talukas. Bajri 43 and jowari 54 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Karjat 2 inches 39 cents, Rahuri 99 cents, Nevasa and Jamkhed 50, and Kopargaon 47 cents ; very slight in four ; none in two remaining talukas. Cholera slight in Nagar, Jamkhed, Shevgaon, Rahuri, and Kopargaon, more severe in Nevasa ; total attacks 157, deaths 46. Bajri 39 and jowari 53 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 1 inch 82 cents, Barsi 2 inches 46 cents, Madha 71 cents, Karmala 62 cents, Pandharpur 1 inch 37 cents, Sangola 60 cents, and Malsiras 60 cents. Cattle-disease in Sholapur, Pandarpur, and Sangola Talukas ; cholera partly in all talukas ; out of 435 cases, 160 fatal. Jowari 58½ and bajri 50 5-16 pounds.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 86 cents ; in talukas maximum 1 inch 55 cents in Koregaon, minimum 28 cents in Khatav. Cholera in all talukas, except Wai and Javli ; 1,891 cases, 795 deaths ; also cholera in Satara 8 cases, only 2 fatal ; cattle-disease in 5 talukas. Jowari 44-3 and bajri 42-27.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Bagalkot 1 inch 98 cents ; minimum in Muddebihal 12 cents. Ploughing operation continues. Cattle-disease throughout the district ; cholera in Indi, 62 cases, 30 fatal. Jowari 65 and bajri 55 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 21 cents ; total 5 inches 42 cents ; none at Khanapur ; elsewhere from 1 inch 87 cents at Gokak to 9 cents at Sampgaon ; south-west rains have begun ; rain is much required for the sowing of rice and kharif crops. Cattle-disease on the decrease. Jowari 46 and bajri 52 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, except in Kalghatgi ; maximum 3 inches 21 cents in Mundargi, minimum 20 cents in Mugad. Ground being prepared for early crops ; sowing of rice commenced in Bankapur, and retarded for want of sufficent rain in other talukas. Scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, and of drinking water in Navalgund, Gadag, Ranebennur, and Kod Talukas. Public health generally good ; cholera in Gadag and Ranebennur Talukas ; cases 35, fatal 14 ; cattle-disease in Nargund Peta. Rice 24 and jowari 55½ pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Monsoon set in on 4th. Rain in Karwar 14 inches 87 cents ; total 17 inches 92 cents ; Kumta 80 cents, Honor 2 inches 65 cents, Sirsi 40 cents, and Yellapur 20 cents. Sowing continues ; seeds sprouted on coast. Rice common Karwar and district average 12½ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Rain in Rajkot 90 cents. Small-pox in Virpur ; measles in Rajkot, Samadhiala, and Luni ; cattle foot disease in Kharwa, in Luni, and in Ankhan. Wheat 24, bajri 24, and jowari 29 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot and cloudy. General health good. Land being perpared for monsoon sowing Bajri 26, jowari 28, and wheat 24 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health good ; measles in Amreli. Land under preparation for sowing. Bajri 28, wheat 19, and rice 20 pounds.

General Remarks.—More or less rain in parts of thirteen districts of the Presidency Proper. Kharif sowing commenced in a few districts. Fever and small-pox in parts of six, cholera in parts of eight, and cattle-disease in parts of nine districts.

MADRAS.

THE BISHOP OF MELIAPUR.

THE Right Rev. Henrique Jose Reed de Silva, Bishop of Meliapur performed his first Fontifical Mass in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at St. Thome, on Corpus Christi Day. The following is a copy of the Bishop's reply to an address presented by the Christians of his jurisdiction on his arrival :—"We are thankful to Divine Providence for granting us this day, which is certainly one of the happiest of our life, and are filled with gladness to see all around us radiant with joy and satisfaction. After a long widowhood of nearly a century, the historical See of St. Thome of Meliapur has this day, amidst a general demonstration of unbounded enthusiasm, given the most affectionate and warm-hearted reception to its spiritual spouse and its own Bishop, who comes to put an end to the orphan condition of his children, and to administer comfort to thousands of the faithful, who on account of the long vacancy which existed, and the contradictory rumours circulated, lost the hope of seeing this See provided with a pastor, and its diocesan autonomy vindicated. There was a general supposition that the suppression of the bishopric was imminent, but, thanks to God, all fear is banished, discouragement and sadness are changed into gladness and rejoicing. St. Thomas the Apostle interceded for his devotees, and Meliapur now enjoys the satisfaction of being recognised and esteemed as a See of the olden bishopric of the Coromandel Coast to continue and perpetuate its noble traditions and to be increased with a new element of religious greatness under the protection of his Most Faithful Majesty, the King of Portugal, its august patron. After the will of God, and the powerful intercession of the glorious Apostle of Meliapur, you are indebted to his Holiness Leo the XIII., providentially the chief of the Catholic Church in the difficult times now prevailing, and to the religious zeal and earnestness of his Most Faithful Majesty Don Louis to maintain one of the brilliant prerogatives of the Crown of Portugal, the Padroado in the east, for the joy of the present day. Therefore, my most beloved sons in Christ, we are deeply impressed with the affectionate congratulations which have been addressed to us for being chosen as your spiritual father. As your ordinary prelate, of which dignity we feel ourselves unworthy, we have this day made our solemn entry in the See of this Bishopric. We have been much gratified at the expressions of your unswerving fidelity to the supreme Pontiff, and firm adherence to the Holy See, as well as of your generous love and attachment to the Royal Patron, and your deep reverence for both the high contracting parties who have executed the Concordat of the 23rd June 1886, and by virtue of which we are appointed as your diocesan Bishop. We thank you, beloved sons in Christ, for the sincere demonstrations of your filial love towards us, but above all for the graceful reference made by you to his Holiness Leo XIII. and his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, conveying your gratitude and thankfulness for having preserved and considerably increased your old diocese as now constituted and given over to our pastoral care. We praise your noble sentiments towards us, but regret that one more worthy than ourselves does not fill the place of your Prelate ; but however, with all our obscurity and insufficiency, we will do our best to promote the great ends of religion aimed at by his Holiness the Pope, and the Royal Patron, to fulfill your best expectation, and in the Apostolic labours of St. Thomas referred to by you. We are afforded the powerful incentive to dedicate ourselves entirely to the discharge of our responsible and high mission for your spiritual welfare, even sacrificing our life if so required for your sakes. In testifying to you, dearest children in Jesus Christ, our paternal affection we invoke the Holy Ghost to shower upon you His precious gracious graces and blessings, and with an overflowing heart to impart to you our, benediction. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

THE COLLISION IN THE RED SEA.

THE following account of the collision in the Red Sea between the Goorkha and the Caldera—the substance of which has already appeared in our telegraphic columns—is published in the *Madras Mail* :—Our representative interviewed one of the passengers of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, on his arrival on shore from the P. and O. steamer Thames yesterday, who was good enough to give the following paraticulars :—A serious collision, fortunately unattended with loss of life, took place in the Red Sea between the British India Steamer Goorkha and the British Steamer Caldera. The Goorkha left London on the 28th April, and was outward bound with a general cargo and thirty-four passengers, and had experienced an exceptionally fine passage. Whilst about 650 miles from Suez, and as nearly as possible opposite Jedda, a steamer's lights were reported at 11-45 p.m., on Saturday night, the 14th ultimo, Mr. Irvine, the third officer, being on watch at the time. The night was clear, the sea calm, and the Goorkha was steaming at about 12 knots. The collision took place at ten minutes past 12 a.m. The shock was a violent one, the vessels, after parting, coming into contact a second time. The passengers of the Goorkha, amongst whom were a large number of ladies and children, behaved very well. There was no screaming or any unseemly noise. A boat was, as soon as possible, lowered and an examination made of the Goorkha, which was found to be in no immediate danger of sinking. The boat then proceeded to the other vessel to see who she was, and what injuries she had received. She proved to be the Caldera of London (Captain J. Smyth), bound from Pondicherry to Marseilles with a cargo of groundnuts. It was reported that she was very seriously injured. Her forehold was full of water, and she wished the Goorkha to stand by her till daylight, which the later accordingly did. When daylight came the Caldera was seen to have her bows out, and her figurehead, and a large portion of her bowsprit carried away, and at 8 o'clock, her crew came on board the Goorkha, and the vessel was abandoned, except by the Master and Chief Engineer. The Caldera was a cargo boat with a crew of thirty all told. Immediately the crew got on board the Goorkha, the latter steamed away and left the Caldera although she was floating high. Whether she sank or was towed into port we cannot say. The Goorkha had five holes on her port bow one of which was 1 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, and her forepeak was full of water.

Fortunately her bulkhead held tight, thereby preventing the vessel from foundering. She had also a hole in her port-quarter which afterwards proved troublesome. The efficient manner in which the engineers worked was exceedingly gratifying, and the ability with which Mr. Adam, chief engineer, Mr. Hope, second engineer, Mr. Sydney Ross, fifth engineer, and Mr. Helion, carpenter, shored up the Goorkha's bulkhead deserves all praise. The Goorkha's plates were made of exceptionally fine steel and to this is due the fact that the vessel was not more hurt. Twenty-four hours afterwards, a large quanity of water was found in the Goorkha's after-hold. The pumps were set to work, and the water was got under and the vessel was then headed for Aden; but it was considered advisable to make for Suakim, whether she steamed at about five miles an hour, and at which place she arrived on Tuesday, the 17th ultimo. The Goorkha was surveyed there, and found not seaworthy; and the passengers were transferred to the Austro-Hungarian Llyod steamer Flora, which was bound for Aden. As this vessel was not prepared for such a large contingent of passengers, additional food was sent on board from the Goorkha and the Captain of the Flora agreed not to call at Hoodeida. He would have gone direct to Aden, but he could not omit Massowah, as he had Government stores for the Italians, which were urgently wanted. The passengers received very kind treatment from one and all on board the Flora, and everything was done to make the journey as pleasant as possible. The Flora landed the Goorkha passengers at Aden on Tuesday morning, the 24th ultimo, where were transferred to the P. and O. steamer Thames, on board of which every kindness was shown them. The Caldera was of the following dimensions:—Registered tonnage 1,315, length 335¼, beam 34½ depth of hold 24⅗. The owners were F Stunmore and Co, 34, Leadenhall Street, London, and she was built by Denny and Co., Dumbarton, who also built the Goorkha, the former in 1868 and the latter in 1881. The Goorkha had a crew of 124 of whom 21 were Europeans and 103 Natives; and 34 passengers of whom eleven were children and infants. The Goorkha was commanded by Captain Barkitt. The Thames came into harbour at 7 o'clock on Saturday night last, but the passengers did not land until yesterday morning. Only six of the Goorkha passengers landed here from the Thames, viz. Colonel Stewart, Surgeon-Major L. Beech, Mr and Mrs. R. B. Johnston, Mr A Barnett and Mr. Liebenrood.

DIVISION OF LABOUR IN CHINA.

IN an article on the above subject, the *Chinese Times*, making a few general reflections on the superiority of specialization over generalization, says:—

In reflections of this kind, it is, of course, always China that fills our horizon, and prompts seductive but often delusive comparisions with countries which have passed quite different processes of education; for nations progress by irregular movements, nor always even in the same direction. With regard to the distribution of functions there is much in common between Eastern and Western peoples, but at the same time certain important disparities. Setting aside the ordinary handicrafts which have evolved much the same quality of organisation, varied chiefly by the development of machinery in the West and its absence in the East, it appears generally true that in lower levels the division of labour has been carried farther in the East than in the West. Consider the number of servants an Indian household requires, each having his special function. And even in China, where there are no caste or religious prejudices to cause distinctions to be made, there is often encountered a most provoking aversion among servants and persons of that class to step beyond their own province to assist in another. 'No b'long my pidgin' is the rock on which many a griffin has split in his early experience with Chinese servants. The little trades are all apparently fenced off from each other, so that the man who shaves you will not cut your corns, because it is not his business; there is a special man for that. The commercial life of China is, next to the literary, perhaps the most developed. And it is by rigidly carrying out the maxim. 'One man, one pidgin,' that such great and minute perfection man has been attained in their commercial organisation. The sugar merchants, the rice merchants, the cotton merchants keep themselves rigorously to their respective provinces, and one cannot move out of one into another without raising suspicions of incompetency. Money dealers are men set apart, for which there is cogent reason in the barbarous condition of the currency. Without, however, pressing the point too far, it cannot be denied that in the ordinary business of the people there is very considerable organisation and division of labour. But no sooner do we ascend to the strata above the business of common life than we discover that the principle of differentiation has explained itself. The higher functions of state, public works, national defence and such like are left to haphazard. The selling of sugar requires a special training, and the man who can do that is not deemed competent to traffic in timber, but matters of vital importance to the nation may be not only dealt with by officials without any special training, but the most multifarious and incongruous tasks are entrusted to one individual. Is this because the Chinese are only 'great in small things,' and lose themselves in great affairs, as has been said of them by some one? Take the most familiar example, the Viceroy Li Hung-chang. His duties embrace the functions of a whole cabinet in any Western country. Foreign Affairs, War, Army, Navy, Finance, Coast Defence, Judicial, Ceremonial, all devolve on him, and not by way of general direction merely, but even the smallest details have to be seen to by him. And while managing all these great affairs he has to take cognisance of the trivial intrigues of the officials who cluster round his court. Take the Governor of Shanfung as an example of a man who is obliged to undertake tasks for which he has no competence of any kind. The Yellow River, which would occupy a commission of scientific men for several years before they could say even what should be done, is put on the shoulders of Chang-yao, and he is expected to arrange the whole matter. What a vast sum of money will be wasted there in consequence? Here is an other case of his Excellency Chou Fu, late Haikwan Toati and Salt Commissioner, an excellent official, no doubt, as officials go, but who has no apptitude for knowledge of an extraordinary kind, and who has already in consequence sunk large sums of money uselessly in the Port Arthus works. This official has been recently appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications, Director-General of Railways, Superindent of the Navy, of the Coast Defence, and several other things. How such incongrous appointments are is made inexplicable it shews, for one thing a dearth of competent men, and also an utter unconsciousness on the part of the government of the nature of the qualifications required for such important functions. And hence, too, the want of discrimination in selecting skilled foreigners to assist. One architect or housebuilder, may be selected to arrange a complex system of fortification; another may be sent to examine the relations of the Grand Canal to the Yellow River; and Chinese civil officials often dispute acrimoniously with trained foreign engineers upon the configuration and position or batteries, armaments, etc.

In Japan they manage things, on the whole, better. The official in charge of the railways there has been to England and Germany to learn his business. The navy and army are directed by men who have had complete technical education in the Western sciences of land and marine warfare, naval architecture, steam engines, and arsenal work, and there is no such spectacle as men being Lord High Chanceller, Master of the Ceremonies, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Foreign Secretary, Minister of war and Marine, Minister of the Interior, Criminal Judge and Prime Minister all at once. No wonder things of times go away in this great Empire.

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND JAPAN.

THE Tokio correspondent of the "Times" writes:—

While treaty revision is crawling on with steps so slow and painful that after 27 meetings, spread over a period of 11 months, the members of the Conference have as yet barely finished one-half of their thorny task, the public mind in Japan is occupied for the time with two other questions of considerable and significance. One is the rapid increase of German influence and popularity, as apparent in the whole attitude of the present Envoy from Berlin, in the growth of German commerce, and in the recent appointment of several German professors, architects, and others to posts in the Japanese service. The other is a group of social reforms and novelties, having as their main object an improvement of the position of women in Japan, and finding their most marked expression in a movement, inaugurated by the Empress, for the adoption of female apparel after the Western style. Both of these subjects were discussed in the "Times" of the 25th of December, by a correspondent who, as regards the first of them, represented that the recent shower of German appointments is only the natural fruit of Japan's choice of the parliamentary and administrative institutions of Germany as models for her own new Constitution which is to be established in 1890. But, while un-
doubtedly correct up to a certain point, that solutic[illegible]
hardly goes to the root of the whole matter. [illegible]n
truth is that behind this question of German in[illegible] The
as behind nearly every other phase of Japan's [illegible]uence,
with the outer world, the familiar scep[illegible] relations
revision is more or less discernible. [illegible]re of treaty
Great Britain took the lead in [illegible]n 1882, when
scheme of revision—which scheme [illegible]ejecting Japan's
year, is after all being carrie[illegible], as I explained last
tures at the present time —[illegible]ne out in its main fea-
was beginning to give ac[illegible]he Cabinet in Berlin
for extending German [illegible]tive attention to projects
gration. It happened, commerce and colonial emi-
of Japan, visited [illegible] that Count Ito, now Premier
[illegible]urope at this juncture, and
spent some months in the German capital, studying the legislative and administrative systems of the Empire. During the period of his stay he naturally became intimate with Prince Bismarck, and it is reasonable to conclude that the latter then learned all particulars about Japan's condition and prospects. The great Chancellor is too far-seeing a statesman to have overlooked the opportunity that was presented by Japan's burning desire to be freed from the thraldom of the treaties. He must have seen—no man of common perception could fail to see—how harsh and unsympathetic was the treatment which the Eastern pioneer of Western progress was receiving at the hands of her treaty friends. Prince Bismarck, doubtless, also saw how great a chance of distancing all rivals lay within the reach of the Western Power that should succeed in delivering Japan from her difficulties. England had thus far disregarded her opportunity. But the German Chancellor, bent as he was on discovering new outlets for the enterprise of his countrymen and new fields for extending the influence of the fatherland, was not likely to be indifferent to the favourable opening before him. Is it not more than probable that Prince Bismarck then conceived the programme which he has since carried out with his wonted vigour and thoroughness—the programme of establishing a strong lien upon Japan's gratitude?

It has been said that between the Chancellor of Germany and the future Chancellor of Japan an arrangement was practically come to on the spot, defining the nature of the assistance to be rendered by one side and the degree of recognition to be accorded by the other. This, however, if not wholly false, is certainly an exaggerated statement in as far as it points to any discrimination against England. No Japanese statesman—Count Ito least of all—can be blind to the overshadowing dimensions of British influence in the East, or forget how much of his country's recent material progress is due to English impulse and aid. Those who imagine that Prince Ito can have pledged himself in 1882 to follow any set path of international partiality not only mistake the man and underrate the prudent influence of his distinguished colleague, Count Inouye, but also forget the bitter training which Japan had undergone during many years of fruitless effort to soften the prejudices and reconcile the conflicting interests of the 16 signatories of her treaties. It may be safely asserted that the issue of Count Ito's visit to Berlin in 1882 was simply this—that the German Cabinet then, first and alone among European Governments, acquired a full perception of all the details of the Japanese treaty problem, and appreciated the injustice of holding Japan any longer to the semi-civilized terms of obsolete covenants. To a statesman like Prince Bismarck, the monopoly of this perception, coupled with the fact that Japan had resolved to adopt German constitutional and administrative models, must have seemed an ample guarantee of success in the programme which he then devised. In the light of this explanation it is not surprising that, last summer, when Sir Francis Plunkett set himself to assist the solution of the treaty deadlock by adopting on Great Britain's part a bold and liberal scheme of revision, he found Baron von Holleben, the new German Envoy, ready and even anxious to join hands with him. This was, indeed, a juncture which Germany had anticipated. England, after years of obdurate reserve, had wholly changed her policy towards Japan. In the past her attitude had been the worst, the only grave obstacle to treaty revision. That removed, there was a prospect of an early settlement. And, true to the programme which he had conceived in 1882, Prince Bismarck had established here in the nick of time an affable Plenipotentiary, armed with most liberal instructions.

Two factors, each in its way important, have thus tended during the last five years to throw Japan, so to speak, into the arms of Germany. First, the selection of German models of Government has led, as explained by your correspondent already referred to, in a perfectly natural and legitimate way, to sundry appointments having a direct relation to pending constitutional changes; while the intimacy and fresh centres of influence thus set up have somewhat extended in other directions the field of patronage in Germany's favour. Secondly, Japan's just obligations to the first great European Power which gave heed to her in the sore exigencies of her position under the treaties have no less naturally operated to strengthen Germany's footing in the empire. To these may be added a third factor—the opportunities growing out of concessions and good offices in the dreary work of treaty revision, opportunities little likely to pass unheeded by so shrewd a diplomatist as the German Envoy. There is yet a fourth factor—in the avenues of private commerce. German traders show a degree of friendly consideration and courtesy in intercourse with their customers which goes a long way with the polite and sensitive Japanese. They associate freely with Japanese merchants, learn the language of the country, and seek Japanese co-operation in business matters. Fifthly, it is right to add that the German employes of the Government are an able and excellent body of men, well chosen, highly skilled in their several lines, and serving the Japanese with zeal and fidelity.

From the above simple chain of causes and effects have sprung all the recent outcries about a German craze, about Japan's being turned into a German colony, about German aggressiveness, and Japanese fickleness, waywardness, and ingratitude. Yet, surveyed calmly and with full knowledge of the facts, the position does not seem to warrant any of these interpretations. Without doubt Germany's influence in the country has of late increased. But it has done so only for the very intelligible reasons here cited. In one or two directions the German horse has perhaps been ridden a little hard. In so far, however, as it may have been urged, if it has at all, out of ordinary channels, any such transgressions are merely the most recent manifestations of the things that are pretty certain to happen whenever a week nation has an important point to gain with a host of great Powers arrayed in consert against it. For the last 10 years treaty revision has been the question most near to the hearts of the Japanese. More than once England had the opportunity of solving that problem, to her own as well as Japan's great advantage. More than once she neglected it. Germany, more complaisant, then stepped in as a friend, and is now making the best of her initiative. And as long as the principles of fair play are not violated, it is impossible to question the right of the Japanese to bestow their appointments wherever they may wish. Nor does it appear, after all, that there is anything in the present aspect of affairs to call forth either the complaints or the serious apprehensions of Englishmen. As far as matters have gone yet, or seem likely to go in the future, the movement is not fraught with any undue elements of rivalry to the broad interests of Great Britain or her commerce. If there are the same features of German trading competition in Japan as in so many other parts of the world, the defeat of these lies in the hands not of Government or diplomatists, but of our merchants, manufacturers, and chambers of commerce. In other matters, if Germany is, for a time at least, being warned by rays of Japanese official sunshine, England is not on that account being pushed out into the cold. It is both unnecessary and at variance with the facts to infer that accession of German popularity must needs issue in coolness or ingratitude towards England. On the contrary, England's position in this country was never higher nor did it ever possess surer elements of ultimate strength than at present. There are no signs of wavering or lukewarmness on the part of Japan's leading statesmen in their sentiments towards Great Britain. Germany, in the natural sequence of events and from special and transient opportunities created by the treaty revision question, has come to enjoy a considerable measure of Japanese goodwill. But in this she only shares with England, without permanently supplanting her. And it should not be forgotten that, among other direct proofs to the same effect, a commission of English naval officers has but lately been appointed to the Japanese service. Lastly, Englishmen concerned with Japan may rest assured that British interests here are in safe and competent hands. Sir Francis Plunkett can be well trusted to guard them against illegitimate encroachment. He is more than able to hold his and our own in the diplomatic ring, and he is on terms of frank and friendly confidence with the chief members of the Mikado's Government. It is conceivable, however, that his position at the Conference might be made yet stronger did the Cabinet in Downing street rise to the level of the situation and come to appreciate the important fact that whenever it condemns its representative in Japan to an illiber[illegible] policy or obliges him to hesitate over concessions w[illegible]hich cannot ultimately be withheld, it actually creates opportunities of which Germany never fa[illegible]ls to take adroit advantage.

RAINFALL ON THE G. [illegible] I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week e[illegible]ding the 3rd June:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Sohagpur					
Raver	0	44	Nargaon	1	2
Jalgaon	1	20	Warrengaon	2	65
Sirsoli	1	42	Hudgi	1	75
Mhasaw	1	18	Mohol	1	73
Naidor d	1	11	Madha	3	18
Chal gri	1	81	Barsi Road	2	15
M gaon	2	65	Keim	6	6
nmad	1	37	Jehur	1	7
Kherwadi	0	47	Dexal	0	40
Nasik	1	10	Lanowli	0	14
Deolali	0	70	Dhond	2	85

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice (s), 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 117 bales cotton, G Dwarkadas; 40 bales wool, B Boga; 832 cwts wheat, 150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 205 cwts coir yarn, L Manekchand; 50 bales wool, G Kessowji; 500 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, Remington and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 25 bales wool and 25 bales gunny bags, N Khatao; 80 bales wool, M Jaitha.
Kirby Hall (s), 20,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.
Esther Roy (s), 1,000 cwts linseed, Wm Bell and Co.
Bellena (s), 58 bales wool, Soorji Kessowji.
Architect (s), 93 bales cotton, B Chuttoorbhuj; 300 bales cotton fly, F L Batlibai; 125 bales cotton, P Hurji.

FOR LONDON.

Etna (s), 3,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 33 cwts gum, K Kullianji; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 25 bales hides and skins, Muncherji Shapurji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt of St Patrick (s), 800 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Wm Bell and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Philadelphia (s), 3,861 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 1,070 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Gordonia (s), 400 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 101 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,700 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 101 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Manitalia (s), 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Wm Bell and Co; 4,001 cwts groundnuts, Tousaint and Boutillier.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dunbar (s), 4,000 cwts wheat and 1,500 gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Maulkins Tower (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Cleveland (s), 15,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Malwa (s), 300 cwts myrabolums, 9 cwts gum and 2 cwts fishmaws, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR ADELAIDE.

Malwa (s), 115 cwts myrabolums and 55 cwts gum, D B Khan and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malwa (s), 25 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.
Bisagno (s), 80 bales twist, P Cowasjee; 10 bales twist, Ardeshir Dhunjibhai.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malwa (s), 10 bales twist, G Cotton and Co.
Bisagno (s), 5 bales twist, A Dhunjibhai; 20 bales twist, P Cowasji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s), 100 bales twist and 300 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhai and Co; 66 bales twist, M Jaitha and Co.
Malwa (s), 50 bales cotton, D P Marker; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 62 bales cotton, S Gopiram; 11 chests opium, J Morooji; 50 bales cotton, Tatta and Co; 100 bales twist, E Nooroodin; 75 bales twist, S Abhraham; 50 bales twist, A Habibbhai; 50 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co; 65 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 100 bales twist, J H Latimer and Co; 45 chests opium, N J Abhraham.
Bisagno (s), 1,000 cwts onions, M Ahmed; 150 bales twist, E Chhotalal; 250 bales twist, P Cowasji; 6 cwts ivory, B Gorukhram; 35 bales twist, A Dhunjibhai.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa (s), 50 bales twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co; 150 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, N J Abhraham; 50 bales twist, J Peerbhai and Co; 30 chests opium, N J Abhraham.
Bisagno (s), 50 bales twist, P Cawasji.
Zambesi (s), 75 bales twist, J Peerbhai.

JUNE 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice (s), 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 43 bales cotton, N Jaitha; 67 bales cotton, Lowji Jairam; 45 bales wool, E Sewji; 126 bales hemp, D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 31 bales wool, N Thakordass; 20 bales wool, and 17 bales cotton, T Jewraj; 220 bales cotton fly, M Bhimji; 198 bales cotton fly, and 62 bales twist waste, Tokersi Jewraj.
Kirby Hall (s), 4,500 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 220 cwts coir yarn, L Manekchand; 20,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld.
Bellena (s), 1,800 cwts wheat, E Latham and Co; 6 bales wool, T Chimandass.

FOR LONDON.

Etna (s), 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 250 cwts myrabolums, T Naranji; 34 bales sheep skins, H A Cazraney; 6,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier; 101 cwts gum, N Dewji; 13 casks chutney, &c, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 22 cwts mother of pearl shells, J M Remtoola.
Surat (s), 87 chests opium, The P and O Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Manitoba (s), 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 350 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat.
Govino (s), 4,500 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 910 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Gordonia (s), 220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 210 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant (s), 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt of St Patrick (s), 206 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 20,900 cwts wheat, and 10,000 cwts rapeseed, F Masotty and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dunbar (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Pandora (s), 780 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 750 bales cotton, J C Bushley and Co.

FOR PIRACUS.

Pandora (s), 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Cleveland (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Storm Queen (s), 60,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pandora (s), 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 520 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 495 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 770 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 3 cases Indian enamelled works &c, A Schneider; 655 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Pandora (s), 600 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TORRE DEL-ANUNZIATA.

Maulkins Tower (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TREPARIC.

Simoon (s), 16,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PALERMO.

Simoon (s), 24,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE

Malwa (s), 76 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.
Zambesi (s), 125 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 50 bales twist, F Pestanji; 100 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist C Bezonji.
Orion (s). 32 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi (s), 75 bales twist, C Bezonji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bessogno (s), 110 cwts sandalwood, F M Chinag; 27 chests opium, M Rambhaagut.
Orin (s), 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 116 bales twist, J Fleming and Co; 960 bales twist, O Khetsee.
Malwa (s), 23 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 15 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 10 chests opium, F M Postwalla; 15 chests opium, H E Ellias and Co.
Zambesi (s), 162 cwts shark fins, and 19 cwts fishmaws, J Peerbhai and Co; 35 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, J Doongersey; 50 bales twist R S Woonwalla; 200 bales cotton, H A Esmall and Co; 170 bales cotton, C Ebhram; 84 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 144 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 125 bales twist, S Abhraham; 200 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co. 20 bales twist, Hormasji Dorabji; 175 bales twist J D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton D PMarker and Co; 200 bales twist C Ehbram 150 and cases shark fins C Ehbaran; 143 cwts shark fins L Chuttoo; 157 bales twist C Bomanji and Co.; 22 bales twist, The Bo Cotton Mg Co; 200 bales cotton 100 bales twist J Peerbhai and Co; 75 bales twist Tatta and Co; 376 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 150 bales cotton, T Token; 5 cases condimen &c. M Poonjiaji and Co; 213 bales cotton S Gopiram; 124 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co: 50 bales twist, F Pestonji; 100 bales twist H E Ellias;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi (s) 100 bales twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co; 25 bales twist, N J Abhraham, 75 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist, J H Latimer and Co.
Malwa (s) 50 bales twist S Abhraham; 18 chests opinion, Oatta and Co;

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	6 ad-int.	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct	34x.
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	94
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	5 p. ct.	1,620
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£10	......	9½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	7½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	71
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	2½ p.ct.	1,200
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	65
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10p.sh	270x
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	64
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	73
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	140
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	40
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	102
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	y 2 p. ct.	90
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	7 p. ct.	106
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	2 p. ct.	100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	115
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p.ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	40
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 7 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	6 p. ct.	103
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92n.
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	½
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	30
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	5 p. ct.	100
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	nil.	150
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	26
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	205
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	95
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	89
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	31d.
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	85
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	100
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	nil.	67n.
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	85
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	......	65
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	295
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	145
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	115
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	103
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5½ p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	45
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y nil.	55
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	20
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	235x
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	57
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	35
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	2½ p. ct.	104
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	98
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	3 p. ct.	120
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	75

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

Adulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	5 p. ct.	44
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct.	40
Assam Company...	180	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil ‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.	58
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	3 p. ct. ‡	33
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct. ‡	23
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	100
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	40
Borelli (Assam)	£10	3 ad.-int.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	22
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct. ‡	87
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. ‡	21
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	20
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. ‡	24
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. ‡	...
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	10
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	100x
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct. ‡	100
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	29
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	2½ ad.-int.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam) ...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
Dhunsiri	100	nil. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A...	£10	8 p. ct. ‡	156
Do. do. B..	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	32
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	14
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	nil. ‡	25
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.	55
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	28 p. ct.	170
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. ‡	86
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	11
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	95	nil. ‡	18
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	52
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	30
Hopetown	100	6 p.-ct. ‡	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p.-ct. ‡	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	......	100
Indian Terai	500	11 p. ct. ‡	415
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct. ‡	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	4 ad.-int ‡	88
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 ad-int	150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	......	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. ‡	36
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	8
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	nil. ‡	52
Do. contributory	200	nil. ‡	42
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½ p.ct. ‡	30
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	£12
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	43
Loobah	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. ‡	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	28
Mesai Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	11 p. ct. ‡	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	5 p. ct. ‡	20
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	13
Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	6
Moran, Assam	80	......	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.	100
Do. contributory	90	14 p. ct.	90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	......	Lqdn
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	100
North Western Cachar ...	100	2½ p. ct.	28
Phoenix of (Cachar)	85	nil. ‡	21
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	47
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil. ‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. ‡	28
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58
Runglee Rungliot	100	10 p. ct.	100
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Nml
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	8 p. ct. ‡	10d
Second Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct. ‡	21
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct. ‡	26
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct. ‡	75
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	42
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct. ‡	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	75
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct.	60
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil. ‡	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct. ‡	21
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct.	80
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	8 p. ct. ‡	95
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	6 p. ct. ‡	125
Upper Assam	£10	nil. ‡	15
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	......	...

ad.-int. d-interim dividend on crop of 1886
* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y=Dividend for the year.
—Buyers.
s Sellers.
w=Wanted.
x Exclusive of dividend.
n=Nominal.
r=Rupees per share.
or cent., guaranteed for 5 years.

JOINT STOCK SHARES

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes .... Rs. 97 10
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) .... ,, 101 0
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) .... Nominal.
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan) do.
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent. 1886 (1891) Alipore Coal ...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic ...Noml.
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton ...102 0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press ...103 0
7 Per Cent. 1887 (1892) Cawn. Cotton Mills 103 0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry. ... 98 0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do. ... 98 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton ... 96 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea 100 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute 103 0
8 Per Cent. ... ... Goosery Jute Mills 100 0
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills ...103 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Howrah Mills ...103 0
6 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) do. (New issue)...101 0
7 Per Cent. 1884 (1899) Inland Flotilla......108 0
7 Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General ...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea 103 0
8 P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92) Raneegangee Coal, 103 0
0 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea ...103 0
18 Per Cent. 1884 (1874) Selim Tea ...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah ...104 0
7 Per Cent. 1885 (1895) Titaghur Paper Mills 105 0

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1888) ... Rs. 101 12
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1892) ... ,, 102 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1896) ... ,, 102 4
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1900) ... ,, 102 8

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(2nd June 1887.)

Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 6 per cent.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881 ... ... 95 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1886 ... ... 105 0

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ... 100 4 a
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ... 102 8
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ... 103 0
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ... 101 4
5 Per Cent. of 1884-85 (1905) ... 101 8
5 Per Cent. of 1886 (1915) ... 102 0
5 Per Cent. of 1886-87 (1916) ... 102 4
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ... 95 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla... ...	100	5 p.ct.	145
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	860
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras ...	75	4 p.ct.	10prm.
Delhi & London Bank	£25	nil.	150n
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India... ...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	115x
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	103
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	105[illegible]
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)... ...	100	4 p.ct.	70

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GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
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Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
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Tulligaum
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Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*†
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Oorooloe
Yoeat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
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Kartrus
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
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Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheegaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaon
Pooigaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
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Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
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Marheh
Ungar
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*†
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Kurubgam
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Bhyader
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Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
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Pardee
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Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
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Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
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Palleji
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhalui
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Birehavi
Nariad
Mehmooda-
Baratree
Ahmedabad†
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Jackwara
Veerumgaum
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Patree
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Tandur*
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Golaguda
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Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad
[illegible]TIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDA[illegible]
W[illegible]a[illegible] Jun[illegible]
City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
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Jetalsar
Dhoraji
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PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

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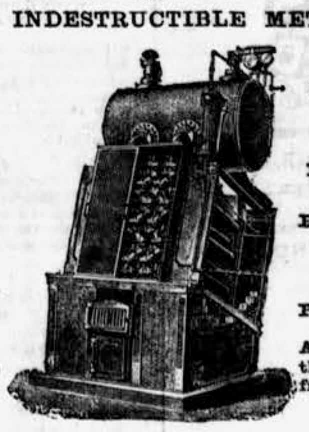

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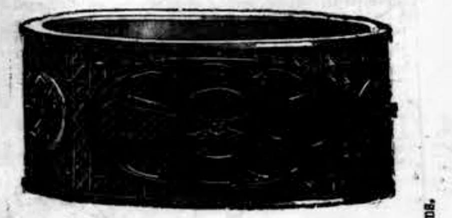

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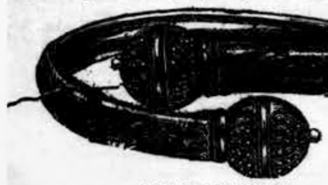

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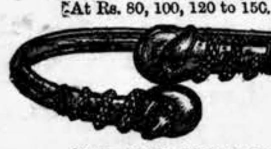

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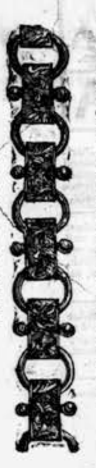

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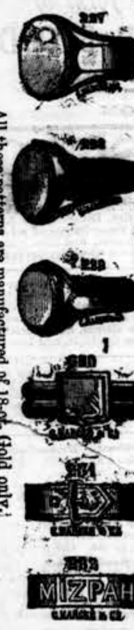

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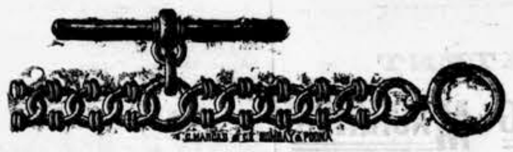

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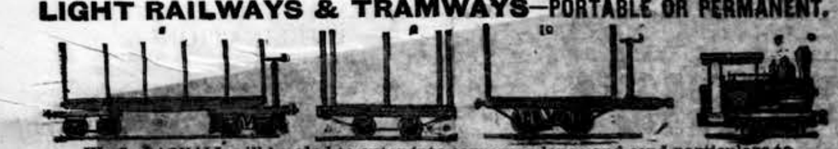

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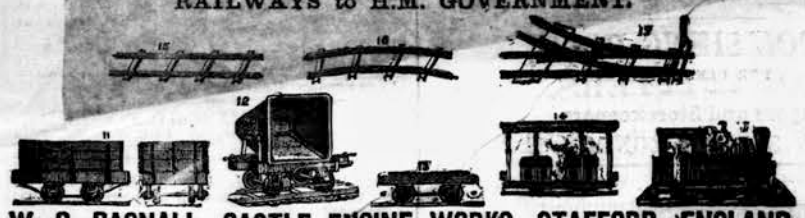

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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"MOLLISCORIUM,"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON
RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S
TRADE MARK
WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

**RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
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By this process a photo, HOWEVER SMALL, can be reproduced on CANVAS in OIL-PAINT, in any size or proportion, the likeness, coloring, and every minute detail of the original photo being faithfully preserved in the copy.

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Although it is a work on which artists of the highest order are employed, the prices are so moderate as to bring this latest invention within the reach of all not ABSOLUTELY POOR.

The UTMOST SATISFACTION guaranteed!

Let no one lose this opportunity.

PRICE, INCLUDING ELEGANT FRAME:

Life Size Bust, Rs. 125. To the Knee, Rs. 250.
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A CAUTION TO USERS OF BELTING.

THE WORLD-WIDE SUCCESS OF GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

Has induced unprincipled people to imitate it, and in many instances to sell their Spurious Goods as, and for, those of the

ORIGINAL INVENTOR, PATENTEE AND SOLE MAKER,

Maurice Gandy, of London, Liverpool, and Baltimore, U.S.A.

THIS BELTING IS PATENTED IN INDIA, AND IS SHOWING AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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FOR INFANTS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

FARINACEOUS FOOD

GROWING CHILDREN

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825

INVALIDS & THE AGED

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INFANTS INVALIDS

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LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS.
ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil

has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers), will keep fresh and sweet in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of roses; it prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandriff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, eczema, redness and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

• **ROWLANDS' ODONTO** whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations under similar names.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:—

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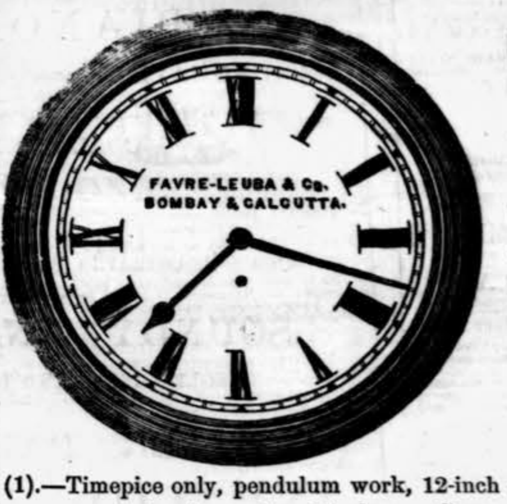
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WE strongly recommend the CLOCKS described below (specially manufactured to our own design and order) as most durable and excellent timekeepers, and eminently adapted for Office and Railway platform use in India.

(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed to the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp........ Rs. 45

(2).—The same as above, striking hours and half hours on a good gong........ Rs. 60

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

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SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE
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HAMILTON & CO.,

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
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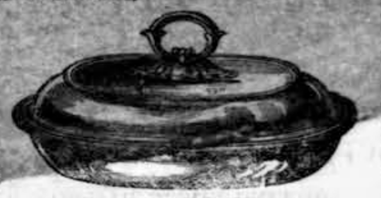
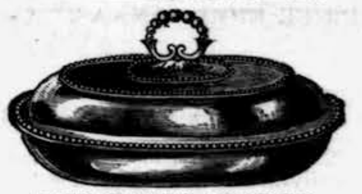
ENTRY OR CURRY DISHES.

In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets of four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another Dish.



THE PLAIN PATTERN.



THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each.
12-inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 50 each.
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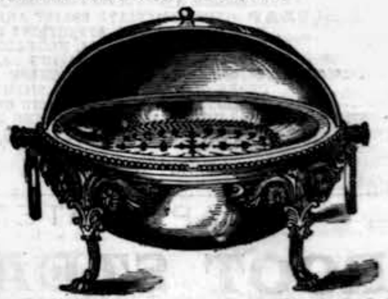
SMALL CORNER DISHES.

For Chops, Beef-steaks, Fish Dish, with Drainer and Warmer.
Cash Price, Rs. 66 each.

THE "CARLTON" DISH.

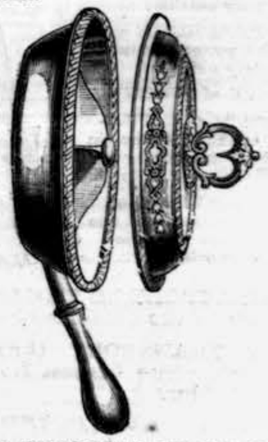
Best quality, of Electro-Silver Plate. This Dish can be used as a Soup Tureen, Chop Dish with Warmer, Fish Dish with Drainer and Warmer. The Cover opens and shuts with touch.



WITH PLAIN REVOLVING COVER, Rs. 95, Cash.
WITH ENGRAVED REVOLING COVER, Rs. 108, Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED VEGETABLE DISH.

With removeable Ivory Handle and loose Tripod Division. Excellent for serving three sorts of Vegetables at once.



The Handle to the Cover also takes off, so that the latter (inverted) can be used for Jelly, Trifle, &c.
Rs. 100, Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

June 7th, 1887.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions [illegible]

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

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PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE; it brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

PAIN KILLER is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

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JOCKEY CLUB | JASMIN
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Atkinson's renowned

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and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

ATKINSON'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and restores manhood to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes.

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Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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